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Deplores Attacks On Racial Groups In U.S. Congress

Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York, speaking on the floor of the House, criticized his colleagues in Congress for attacking "nationalities and minority groups" in recent months. "This is not the time or place to criticize or attack any racial group," he declared, "nor is it for Congress to set an example in that kind of procedure. I regret to say that has been done. The Congress must set an example for unity of all the people."

When Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan countered with the observation that no member of the House had "spoken more frequently or at greater length on racial questions" than had Mr. Dickstein himself, the latter rejoined: "In my discussions of racial questions I was only appealing for unity. I only mentioned the subject matter when I felt—in all fairness to our democratic ideals and principles—that I should speak up for any racial group attacked by others. It is true, I have appealed to Congress, time and again, to act against inhuman treatment of minority groups. I have never injected any racial issue in any other way."

"If you go back to the records of a week ago, two weeks ago, and three weeks ago, I could show you where we have not lived up to our principles. It is not necessary for one member to make a personal attacks upon a colleague—as it has been the case quite often lately.

"We must be united if we want to show that the American people are united. We must show that there is no room for intolerance

FEAR ANTI-SEMITIC DECREES WILL REMAIN IN FRANCE UNLESS CREMIEUX LAW RESTORED

American Jews should bring pressure to bear on Washington and clarify public opinion on the significance of the Cremieux law to have its abrogation by General Giraud rescinded, it was urged by three Frenchmen at a conference called by the Jewish Labor Committee.

The speakers were Prof. George Gourevitch, who teaches philosophy at Columbia University; Miss Jacqueline Hademard and Dr. Raphael Ginzburg, French liberals. They warned that unless the rights of the Algerian Jews were restored, there was danger for the Jews in metropolitan France.

The Jewish Labor Committee reported that there are 120,000 Jews in Algeria affected by General Giraud's illegal act in terminating the Cremieux decree. "The illegal annulment of the Cremieux decree increases the number of disfranchised Jews and creates the danger that later, when France is liberated, many of the Nazi anti-Semitic laws will remain in force," the statement declared.

people do not believe in such vicious doctrines.

It is true, very often I have stood in the well of this House and appealed to you, telling you what has happened to the Jews in Poland and other parts of the world, who are being slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands, and have asked Congress and the American people to do something for those people. Yes, I plead guilty of having asked your help for the unfortunate Jews who are being systematically exterminated by Hitler's gang-

Hoover Urges Jewish Refuge In Central Africa

Herbert Hoover proposed that the relatively unsettled and underdeveloped continent of Africa be thrown open as a land of refuge for Jews and other peoples persecuted by the Axis.

The former President, speaking by radio from San Francisco to the closing session of the Emergency Conference to Save the Jews of Europe, meeting at the Hotel Commodore, New York, suggested as a suitable place for settlement the uplands of Central Africa.

Large areas of this upland, he said, are suitable for a white civilization and are rich in material resources. Many of these African areas, he added, are mandates established after the last war, "in trust for all the world." He thought the African settlement "could be considered sentimentally an annex to Palestine."

Vast preparation would be necessary before the new areas would be ready for settlement, Mr. Hoover said. This would involve "definitely organized advance preparation of housing, transportation, industrial establishments and agriculture on a huge scale."

Mr. Hoover, who is an honorary chairman of the conference, said the United Nations should undertake to finance and manage such a solution as part of the cost of war and suggested that enemy countries after the war be required to restore the property of persecuted peoples and help pay the cost of the new settlements.

Mr. Hoover [illegible] that the problem [illegible] also set up [illegible] in these countries.

Mentioning Greece as an example of a country to which relief is being sent without aiding the Germans, Mr. Hoover suggested that this policy be extended to other occupied countries, thereby saving thousands of Jewish lives.

Italian Fascists Tried To Divert Blame For Defeats To Jews

Fascist leaders in Italy tried to launch a campaign against the Italian Jews, blaming them for the Allied invasion of Sicily.

In the press and in public forums Fascist leaders told the Italian people that the Jews are a menace to the defense of Italy and that the safety of Italy demands their removal from potential invasion areas. Regime Fascista, leading Italian newspaper, is reported to have asserted editorially that racism and anti-Semitism were cardinal points in Italy's defense program and that it was necessary to fight the Jews as the Allied invaders.

Simultaneously, it is reported that in anticipation of an Allied drive in the Adriatic, government officials in Trieste and in Fiume took special measures against the Jews, and the police there were ordered to watch closely the movements of every Jew.

The threat of a Roman bishop that unless the Italian government abandon its plan to deport all Italian Jews to Poland the Catholic clergy of Rome would go on a hunger strike and suspend all religious functions during its duration, forced the Supreme Fascist Council to reconsider its plans to rid Italy of all Jews, it was also reported at Geneva, Switzerland, by an authoritative source.

According to this source, the session of the Supreme Fascist Council at which the deportation order was shelved was one of the stormiest in its career. It was only after hours of wrangling that the Council finally decided to abandon its plan to deport the Jews.

Conference Works Toward Bringing Out Thousands Of Jews From Nazi Satellite Countries

URGES ORGANIZATION OF MASS TO EFFECT APPOINTMENT OF RESCUE OFFICIALS

A proposal that the United States and Great Britain approach the governments of the Axis satellite countries, especially Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, and suggest International Red Cross supervision of the treatment of Jews in those countries, was approved by a panel on international relations, conducted in connection with the five-day Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in session at the Hotel Commodore, in New York.

The panel, headed by Dr. Max Lerner, author and professor of political science at Williams College, also suggested that Great Britain and the United States give assurances of financial support for Jews who manage to arrive within the borders of neutral countries including Turkey, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden.

Members of the large panel included Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Charles Davila, former Rumanian Minister to the United States, and William S. Bennet, former Representative in Congress from New York.

The panel members stressed also the need for the organization of mass opinion in America to make clear to President Roosevelt and the State Department that "conscience demands the appointment of special officials whose task should be the rescue and protection of Jews in Nazi-dominated countries and that these officials be given adequate [illegible]

Participating in the panel on transportation were Samuel Z. Murray, president of the United Fruit Company, and Dr. Conrad Hoffman, American executive for War Prisoners Aid.

A panel on religion suggested "implementing the Balfour Declaration and the organization of the churches to protest to the proper channels, availing themselves of all doors to the various countries that may be opened for refugees to enter in, with special emphasis on Palestine." Bishop James Cannon, of the Methodist Church; Oscar W. Ehrhorn, president of the National Federation of Church Clubs, and the Rev. Dr. Philip David Bookstaber were co-chairmen of the panel.

A conference panel on military affairs, headed by Rear Admiral Yates Sterling Jr., retired, adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and the heads of all other United Nations governments to proceed immediately with the implementation of the President's promise of punishment of all persons in the Axis nations, and their satellites, who have committed atrocities during the war.

To this end the panel recommended that the United Nations be requested "to appoint the proper governmental agency immediately to put into effect promises of warning and reprisals, to intimidate all Axis executive, including full complete nations which are now [illegible]

[illegible] the struggle of Christian churches [illegible] the purposes of the conference, the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, expressed the sympathy of the council with the conference aims and said that the council was ready to co-operate in devising means by which relief could be offered to the sorely persecuted Jews of Europe. He stressed the need of immediate action, declaring that "if we postpone action until after the war, there won't be anybody to save."

Emphasizing that while "attempts to save the Jews in Axis-occupied Europe will in a sense interfere with the war," the panel said that they "will prove our war aims are genuine." Admiral Stirling and Representative Will Rogers joined in emphatic assertions that the time for talking about saving the still-alive Jews was over, and that concrete action now was needed.

"The Jewish problem is difficult but it can be solved if we take it out of the dossiers of the diplomats and place it in the heart of humanity," Mr. Roger said. "There has been too much talk about this tragic situation."

Mr. Rogers told the conference the theme of which is "Action Now to Save the Jews of Europe," that it is essential to set up "some organization recognized by the United Nations to assist in getting the Jewish people out of Europe at once." He advocated a "national committee" and said that Palestine was "the local place" for a haven, suggesting it be made a national Jewish state.

Admiral Stirling, who said America and the other Allies, for their "own self-respect," should help save the European Jews, warned of the Nazis' threat to "slam the door" on history before they quit.

"Hitler and his Nazi gang have sworn the total extermination of the Jewish people of Europe as a last hideous gesture," he said, "to fling 4,000,000 Jewish corpses in our faces as their last act of defiance. . . . If they succeed in doing that, if we let them get away with it, then we shall have to answer to our own consciences, and to the conscience of the whole world."

In a telegram to the conference, Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said: "It is my earnest hope that out of your emergency conference will come a specific plan to relieve the critical situation which exists among the Jewish people who are facing complete extinction in Hitler's Europe. Certainly every effort must be made to stop the slaughter which can be expected as the final gnashing gesture of the dying Nazis' regime" . . .

Dean Alfange, American Labor party candidate for Governor of New York last year, suggested that President Roosevelt immediately appoint a committee of experts in rescue and relief to arrange for the removal of the 4,000,000 European Jews who are facing extermination under Hitler.

Addressing the Emergency Conference to Save the Jews of Europe, Mr. Alfange said that only in America could be found the leadership necessary for prompt action before it is too late.

Among the available places for temporary refuge, Mr. Alfange suggested the United States, Russia, North Africa, Switzerland, Sweden and South America, with the United States underwriting, in some cases, the cost of maintaining the refugees. He proposed the International Red Cross as the agency to supervise evacuation.

"You will observe," he added, "that in outlining this program, I have made no mention of Palestine, the natural homeland of the Jews. The omission is intentional. There are sincerely [illegible] Palestine and spiritual [illegible] usually be [illegible] there is a [illegible] opened [illegible] the gates of Palestine. She [illegible] England will open the gates, but only after America initiates an aggressive program of rescue. For she cannot ignore the might of world opinion."

A message from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, encouraging the conference in its work, and one from Wendell L. Willkie, declaring his complete agreement with the conference's aim of creating a United Nations agency for relief of the Jews, were read at the meeting.

Mr. Willkie predicted that "the increasing military advances of the United Nations armies, the repeated bombing attacks upon Axis strongholds — the turning of the tide" — would provoke Hitler to new attacks upon the Jews.

Dorothy Parker, writer, a member of the conference panel on public opinion, said in a brief speech that "[illegible] there is one Jew [illegible] Anti-[illegible]sm and persecution [illegible] danger of us can be whole [illegible] safe and free."

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent messages assuring the conference that the government is taking measures to relieve persecuted peoples. Mr. Hull said an inter-governmental agency has been created to deal with the problem but added that "no measure is practicable unless it is consistent with the destruction of Nazi tyranny."

Max Lerner, author and professor at Williams College, one of the leaders of the conference, commented on Mr. Hull's statement by saying that "the inter-governmental agency, as well as other steps taken to date, have been most inadequate to the magnitude of the problem and that no appreciable saving of lives has resulted from them."

He added: "Only a governmental agency specifically charged with the task of saving the Jewish people of Europe and given sufficient authority to act can successfully accomplish the task.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, said the United States and the United Nations should serve official notice on Axis powers that the individuals of the Axis governments will be held personally responsible for the persecution of the Jews and will be tried for murder for the lives they have taken.

Other speakers at the conference were: Sigrid Undset, Norwegian author; and Francis M. MacMahon, professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame and president of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Tri-Lingual Annual To Stimulate Jewish Book Plan

Dr. Mordecai Soltes, chairman of the Jewish Book Council of America, announced that the arrangements have been completed for the publication of the tri-lingual Jewish Book Annual for 1943-44. The Council expects to have the Annual ready for general distribution in advance of the 1943 celebrations of Jewish Book Month scheduled for November 20 to December 19.

An editorial committee under the direction of Dr. Solomon Grayzel, editor of the Jewish Publication Society of America, and editor-in-chief of the Jewish Book Annual, has prepared the manuscripts for the 1943-44 Jewish Book Annual in three sections, English, Hebrew and Yiddish. Acting with Dr. Grayzel on the editorial committee of the Jewish Book Annual are: Harry Schneiderman, editor of the American Jewish Year Book, and Louis Rittenberg, editor of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, as co-editors of the English section; Dr. Pinkhos Churgin, professor of Jewish History and Hebrew Literature at the Yeshiva College and principal of its Teachers Institute, and Menahem Ribalow, editor of the Hadoar, co-editors of the Hebrew section; and Jacob Levin, of the Yiddish Scientific Institute, and Moshe Starkman, Yiddish journalist, member of the

(Continued on Page Two)

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Social Notes—Montreal

Leon Glazier has returned to Philadelphia, Pa., after visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Liverman, Royal avenue.

Mrs. Arthur Mirsky and family, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Fels, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Rabinovitch and family, Lacombe Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rasminsky, Decarie Boulevard, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mrs. A. Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, is at Carlsbad Springs, Ontario.

Miss Rose Brownstone, Queen Mary Road, has returned from a trip to Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Israel Hamburg and little son, Daniel, of Glace Bay, N.S., are visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Solomon, at their cottage at Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Franklin, Grovehill Place, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lazare, Grovehill Place, are spending a few weeks at Lac Brule.

Mrs. Gerald Wolfe and little son, Bryant, Dorval Avenue, spent a holiday at North Hatley.

Mr. H. Pollett and family, Strathcona Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Ste. Adele for the summer.

Mrs. A. Mendelsohn and family, Vendome Avenue, are back from Toronto.

Mrs. S. L. Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Usher, at their cottage at Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrie E. Coshof, Cote St. Luc Road, left on a cruise to the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Reiskind and family, Queen Mary Road, are spending some time at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simon, Grey Avenue, visited their son, Joseph, at Canoe Lake, Ontario.

Captain Norman Rosenfeld, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and Mrs. Rosenfeld, with their children, Lorraine and James, of Edisburg, Miss., spent a week with Mrs. Rosenfeld's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lebovitz, 5221 Trans Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rose, Coolbrook Avenue, have returned from Westport, Ont., where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wiseman.

Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Phillips, in Cornwall, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard I. Birns and daughters, Anna and Ilene, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Meyer, Harvard Avenue, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Herschel Samit, Queen Mary Road, has returned from Westport, Ont., where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wiseman at their summer home there.

Mrs. Raymond Allen, and son, Stephen, of Toronto, and Mrs. N. Feist, of New York, are spending the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Friedman, at their cottage at Ivry.

Lawrence Rutenberg, of Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Liverman, Decarie Boulevard, while here for the wedding of his sister, Miss Gloria Anne Rutenberg, to Aircraftsman Herman Deckelbaum.

Mrs. B. Rubin, Vendome Avenue, spent a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Bruck, at their summer home at Foster.

Mrs. Max Feldman and family, Vendome Avenue, are at Ivry for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rutenberg and daughter, Mrs. Herman Deckelbaum, formerly Miss Gloria Anne Rutenberg, of Toronto, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Chorlton, Vendome Avenue, while here for Mrs. Deckelbaum's marriage.

Mrs. Robert Friedman and family, Kent Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Ivry for the summer.

Mrs. Lyon Cohen, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a week at Morin Heights, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sydney Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Silver, Souvenir Avenue, are spending a holiday at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jacobs and family, Lansdowne Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Lyon Levinson, of New York, visited his sisters, Mrs. A. Rasch and Miss Tilly Levinson, Elm Avenue.

Mrs. A. Landay, of New York, is stopping at the Mount Royal Hotel, visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Levitt and son, Adrian, Belfrage Road, spent a few days at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue, left on the Saguenay cruise.

Charles L. Friedman, Belmont Avenue, is spending a holiday at Ivry.

Miss Zelda Price, Victoria Avenue, has returned from a holiday spent at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Lerner, Victoria Avenue, left for a cruise to the Great Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Goodman, Westmount Boulevard, spent a holiday at Ivry.

Miss Ena Denbow, Vendome Avenue, has returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. B. H. Payton, of New Rochelle, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wexler, Sherbrooke Street West for a few weeks.

Miss Jocelyn Lisaca, 5013 Victoria Avenue, has returned from a month's stay with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldstein, of Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Herbert J. Herschorn, Victoria Avenue, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Pullan, in Toronto, has returned home.

Mrs. N. B. Cohen, Belmont Avenue, spent a few days at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dobrofsky, Lincoln Avenue, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper, at their summer home in Jackson's Point, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Colson, Greene Avenue, have returned from a vacation spent at Ivry.

L.A.C. Harvey J. Wexler, R.C.A.F., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wexler, Sherbrooke Street West, for several days and has returned to Mountain View, Ontario, where he is stationed.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Raginsky, and little daughter, Lina Barbara, Kensington Avenue, have gone to Winnipeg to visit her mother, Mrs. M. Steinkopf.

David and Ralph Friedman, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending ten days at Summerstown, Ontario.

Miss Bertha Lesser, Sherbrooke Street West, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Kitz, in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, are at Murray Bay.

Mrs. Charles Sommer and Miss Doris Sommer, Lexington Avenue, are spending a vacation at Murray Bay.

Dr. Lloyd Stern, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Stern, Redfern Avenue, spent a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Heim, of Ste. Rose.

Mrs. Jacob Kellert, Cote des Neiges Road, visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Vineberg, at their cottage at St. Sauveur.

Miss Lilla Weiner, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, visited her grandmother, Mrs. A. L. Gittleson, Dorchester Street West.

Mrs. Ray Stern, Redfern Avenue, and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stern, of New York, have left to spend three weeks at Ivry.

Max Lipsey and daughter, Miss Estelle Lipsey, Sherbrooke Street, West, have gone to Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Leopold, Victoria Avenue, have returned from the Laurentians.

Gunner Hyman Geniele, R.C.A., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Geniele, St. Urbain Street, for several days, and has returned to Petawawa, Ontario, where he is stationed.

L.A.C. Philip Louis Bloomfield, R.C.A.F., has returned to Mont Joli, after having spent his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Laurier Avenue West, in Val Morin.

● MONTREAL MEETINGS ●

● Graduating from the McGill University medical school with the highest available honors, Dr. Starr, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Starr, 3689 Henri Julien Street, was awarded a $1,000 teaching and research fellowship in pathology at McGill for the coming year. The 25-year-old doctor held a University Scholarship, and won all the leading prizes during the four years, among them the Holmes Gold Medal for the highest aggregate during the four-year course, and a $500 fellowship in clinical medicine. He has been interning at the Royal Victoria Hospital since graduation.

UNVEILINGS

Unveiling of a monument in memory of the late Harry Margolis will take place on Sunday, August 1, 1943, at Beth Jacob Cemetery, Back River, at 11 a.m. Friends and relatives are asked to attend.

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QUEBEC CITY

Mrs. J. Parnas, of Montreal, spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fish, des Prairies Street.

H. Yaffe, Belvedere Road, has joined his wife and son, Murray, at Plage Laval.

Miss Mildred Forster, des Prairies Street, is spending some time in New York.

Miss Freda Voloshen, of Toronto, is spending some time with her brother, M. Voloshen.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Fish, des Prairies Street, spent several days in Montreal.

Mrs. L. Parnas, St. Joseph Street, is spending some time at Cacouna.

Miss Reba Hertzberg, St. Cyrille Street, was in Montreal.

Miss Ena Robinson, St. Dominique Street, spent several days in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier.

H. Schacter spent a few days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hertzberg, St. Cyrille Street, spent several days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Gelber, of Montreal, visited for a few days with the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gelber, Pere Marquette Street.

Mrs. D. Gelber, Pere Marquette Street, is spending some time at Montclair, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Bougainville Avenue, are spending some time at the Manoir Richelieu.

The Jewish community of New York paid tribute to the late Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski at a memorial service held under the auspices of the Representation of Polish Jewry in the United States.

Post-War Period To See Refugees In Australia

Plans for colonization of 7,000,000 acres in Australia with Jewish refugees in the postwar period were described by Dr. L. Steinberg, Jewish leader of London, England, who is visiting Toronto before proceeding overseas.

Dr. Steinberg has spent the last four years in Australia seeking Government approval for the scheme and sounding public opinion. He has found that both are favorable. The Government of Australia, although [illegible] only would be limited by the war present its solution. Final decision, which must come from the Commonwealth Government in Canberra, has been delayed because of the war situation.

Jews whose lives have been dislocated in Europe would form the nucleus of the colony, and would settle on the land, Dr. Steinberg stated. The whole plan would be under supervision of the Australian Government, with Australian customs and the English language introduced at once into the Jewish colony.

"The Australians realize that they need a great deal larger population to improve their economy," he added. "They would welcome the Jewish refugees because they are [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] they will become loyal Australian citizens."

Dr. Steinberg was sent to Australia some months before war's outbreak by the Freeland League for Jewish Colonization. This organization is differentiated from the Zionist Movement in that it has no political implications, but aims solely at colonization.

Among all classes of the people, Dr. Steinberg found sympathetic approval for the Jewish colonization scheme, he said. Labor unions and business organizations alike voiced their favor, he said. The 7,000,000-acre tract was donated for the purpose by a private individual.

While in Toronto, Dr. Steinberg is visiting his daughter, Mrs. David Siegel, 227 Vaughan Road. His wife and other children, whom he has not seen for four years, are in London. The Jewish leader was born in Russia, but has spent the past twenty years in England, where the major part of his time has been occupied with problems of the Jewish people.

TRI-LINGUAL ANNUAL TO STIMULATE JEWISH BOOK PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

staff of the Jewish Day, co-editors of the Yiddish section.

The release of the Jewish Book Annual will mark the launching of a nation-wide campaign for widest possible circulation of books of Jewish interest in the English, Hebrew and Yiddish languages. The Annual will be the record of Jewish book production in the three languages in the period January 1942 to June 1943 and will include articles, reviews and comments by some of the best known Jewish educators, bibliophiles and literary personalities. The Annual will feature bibliographical references and biographical sketches of the lives and letters of those noted authors whose anniversaries are to be commemorated in the coming year.

Among the writers whose contributions will appear in the English section of the Jewish Book Annual for 1943-44 are: Dr. Joshua Bloch, chief librarian of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library; Dr. Jacob Golub, of the Jewish Education Committee of New York; Dr. Jacob Marcus, of Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Louis Rittenberg, editor of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia; Dr. Israel Knox of the Workmen's Circle; Abraham Duker, contributing editor to the Contemporary Jewish Record, The Reconstructionist, and the Jewish Social Service Quarterly; Dr. Samuel Cohon, professor of Jewish theology, Hebrew Union College; Dr. Solomon Grayzel, editor of the Jewish Publication Society of America; Dr. Boaz Cohen, instructor in Talmud and assistant librarian at the Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi Isadore Meyers, librarian American Jewish Historical Society; Dr. Julius Greenstone, principal, Gratz College, Philadelphia; and Dr. Mordecai Soltes, educator of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

The Hebrew section of the current Jewish Book Annual will include contributions by: Dr. Pinkhos Churgin, principal of the Teachers Institute of the Yeshiva College, New York; Menahem Ribalow, editor of the Hadoar, and noted author; Isaac Mendelsohn, essayist; M. Malachi, Hebrew bibliophile; Daniel Persky, educator and author; Dr. Jochanan Twersky ten; Chaim Lifshits, educator of Hebrew Teachers College, Boston Herzliah; Mordecai Medini, educator of Cleveland; Rabbi Akiba Ben Ezra of Brooklyn; Rabbi E. K. Mersky, of Brooklyn, and Rabbi Herman Kival, of New York City.

The Yiddish section will contain articles and bibliographical data by Moshe Starkman, of the Jewish Day; Dr. Jacob Shatsky, noted Jewish bibliophile, Daniel Charney, essayist and author; Y. Jeshurun, bibliophile; Jacob Levin, educator, Yiddish Scientific Institute, and Moshe Hizkuni, Yiddish columnist. Communities throughout the country are now planning elaborate celebrations for Jewish Book Month and will avail themselves of the Jewish Book Annual as a guide in the final arrangements.

The forced landing of a twin-engined British fighter-plane in a field at Kvutzath Gelil-yam, near Herzlia, Palestine brought Jewish settlers to the spot to give assistance to the fliers, one of whom stepping cheerfully from the plane hailing the crowd: "Shalom Chevreim." The flier was a South African Jew.

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From left to right, Joseph Quint, brother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Quint, 1003 Bernard Avenue West, Montreal, parents of the bride; the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cohen, formerly Miss Ethel Quint, 5150 Durocher Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Stober, brother in-law and sister of the bride. Second row: Mrs. Joseph Quint, sister-in-law of the bride; Miss Maizie Quint, sister of the bride; Sheila Rona and Avrum Joseph Quint, niece and nephew of the bride; and Miss Gertrude Quint, sister of the bride. Mr. Cohen is the son of Mrs. B. Cohen, Park Avenue, and the late Mr. Cohen.
—Society Studio

Social Notes—Montreal

Harry Loewy has returned from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Max Landeau and Julius Loebel in Kemptville and Ottawa, Ont.

Corporal Nathan Bruker and Mrs. Bruker, Jeanne Mance Street, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Max Rosenblum, of Sydney, N. S., is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Levitt, Lajoie Avenue.

Norman Shaffran, Dollard Avenue, is spending several weeks in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. L. Freedman and son, Ronald, 790 Outremont Avenue, spent their vacation in Ottawa, and visited the former's mother, Mrs. S. Lockner, at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

Mrs. S. Leckner, 295 Villeneuve [illegible] West, has returned from a [illegible] week stay at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

[illegible] Lieberman, are spending the summer at Pinehurst.

Mrs. J. Stolt and her son, Seymour, Champagneur Avenue, are spending the summer at Trout Lake, Quebec.

Mrs. B. Machlovitch and son, Seymour, Hutchison Street, left to spend a month at Mountain Dale, N. Y., visiting her brother, Joseph Fogel, and family.

Mrs. A. C. Silverstone and daughter, Marilyn, Maplewood Avenue, are spending the summer at Trout Lake.

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Mrs. B. Nemtin, Van Horne Avenue, has returned from Rochester, Minn., where she was a patient at the Mayo Clinic.

Mrs. E. Brenhouse, Esplanade Avenue, spent two weeks in New York, visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brenhouse, and took a two-week trip to Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Miss Bella Wineberg, St. Urbain Street, has left for New York to spend two weeks, one week at the Claridge Hotel and one week at Manhattan Beach, and will visit her aunt and cousins at Jackson Heights, Long Island, returning on August 1.

Gloria Shaffran, Dollard Avenue, has left to spend the summer at Muskoka Lake.

Alex Wagman, who was recently appointed Assistant Attorney General [illegible] has joined Mrs. Wagman and daughter, Florence Ellen, in the Laurentians, where they have been spending some time visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish.

Mrs. Isidore Samuel and daughter, Evelyn, Bagg Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ste. Agathe Chalet, Ste. Agathe.

K. Schwartz and Miss Fay Schwartz, 4078 Clark Street, are leaving to spend several weeks at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

Mrs. Charles Leiffer, Jeanne Mance Street, and daughter, Mrs. Lewis Cooper, Durocher Avenue, are spending several weeks at Bathurst, N.B., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Leckner.

Mrs. M. Berger and children, Elaine and Wilbur, Stuart Avenue, have returned from Watertown, Mass., where they spent a month with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neiberg, and from Providence, R.I., where they visited Mr. Berger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Berger.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rose, St. Joseph Boulevard West, are leaving for a vacation at Ivry.

Miss Sylvia Rosenthal, Van Horne Avenue, is spending her vacation at Martin's Lodge, in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Pearl Tulner has returned after an extended trip of six months to Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, N.Y. In Hamilton, she visited Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenberg, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Merrick in Welland, Ontario.

Miss Estelle Serebrin, Jeanne Mance Street, has returned from a week spent in Ste. Agathe.

At Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. N. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. S. Samuelson, Mrs. A. Gerstenfeld, Misses Shirley Brafman, Faye Perminter, Suanne Rubin, Rae Etta Rigler; Henry Benjamin, Dr. S. L. Edinger, Henry Eibel, Sidney Morris, Joseph Richman, Mark Stern, Al. Solomon, Joseph Shecter, William Shecter, and Teddy Silverman.

Stopping at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Misses Rose Budd, Helen Neiman, Mrs. J. Hecht, N. Hecht, Samuel Gerson, David Homi, Moe Prupas, Harvey Maiz, Abe Medres, I. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. D. Zalow, Mrs. A. Gelgoot, Dr. and Mrs. J. Wiener, Misses Helen Steinman, Rhoda Maza, Mrs. A. Kershner, Celia and Sydney Kershner, Moe Aaronson, Irving Malis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wenger, Meyer Wenger, Mrs. M. Casco, Mrs. Harry Cohen, Miss Eddy Lecker, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lecker, Misses Clara Horne, Tillie Bordinsky, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mulman, Mrs. H. Wineman, Misses Gertrude Freedman, Rose Levitt, Ruth Levitt, Mrs. F. Yossem, Anita Rose, Mrs. S. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy, Misses Freda Fainman, Yetta Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Wenger, Misses Annette Grauer, Gladys Grauer, Doris Bercovitch, Hilda Garfinkel, Mary Lerman, Pearl Severs, Ruth Ward, Rita Steinberg, Rita Potofsky, Rae Perel, Estelle Hecht, Lillian Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. J. Groff, Mrs. H. Finklestein, Mr. and Mrs. David Geller, M. Shuster, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lieberman, Freda Ain, Louis Barasch, W. Stack, L. Sedlezky, Harry Blitstein.

Staying at Manoir St. Faustin, St. Faustin, were: Joseph Weinrauch, E. A. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rudner, and son, Earl; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brotman, J. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. S. Green, of Toronto; Miss Margery Bloom, Ralph Geddes, N. Browman, L. Fisher, George Cohen, 6090 Hutchison Street; S. Isaacs, and M. Bornstein.

Registered at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont., were: Mrs. J. Becker, Mrs. H. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nadler, Mrs. D. Cummings, Mrs. S. Simand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. B. Slobod, Mr. and Mrs. J. Singman, Mrs. E. Ellis, Mrs S. Hersh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pedovitch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gurberg, Mrs. A. Silverman, Mrs. S. Aron, Mrs. P. Silverberg, Mrs. A. Sirota, Mrs. H. Zinman, Mrs. S. H. Feldman, Mrs. B. Schaffer, Miss Rachel Eisenberg, Mrs. L. Yelin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clouter, Mrs. D. Davies, Isaac Lande, I. Caplan, Nathan Miller, C. Adler, E. Blitstein, M. Sweet, A. Kershner, all of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hendler, M. Forster, Shea Forster, H. Lax, all of Quebec City; Mrs. G. Brahinsky, Mr. and Mrs. I. Aron, and Miss Dorothy Aron, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kibell, Mrs. S. Diamond, Mrs. S. Feller, Mrs. F. C. Delahey, E. T. Kerr, Owen O'Reilly, all of Ottawa; Miss Eva Young, Mrs. M. Glickman, of Toronto; Mrs. B. Finkelstein, Mrs. F. Sherman, of Brantford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, T. Smith, A. Collings, of Pembroke, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Farbstein, Mrs. R. Rickel, Mrs. J. Segall, of Joliette, Que.

Carol's "Free Rumania" Movement

By Charles Sonnenrich

There recently developed a controversy over the relative merits between the Free Rumanian movement headed by Charles A. Davila, former Rumanian minister to the United States, and the one led by Father Morariu of Detroit, which has the blessing of former King Carol. The proponents of the Carol-Morariu movement have proclaimed that they are true democrats and friends of the Jews. But the vast majority of Americans of Rumanian descent, Jew and Gentile alike, have refused to support this movement. As for Father Morariu, his past association with Fascist and anti-Semitic groups and newspapers and his recent indictment by the Federal Grand Jury in Detroit for seditious activities, [illegible] warrants support by [illegible] headed by him.

Carol's record during his ten-year reign is too well known, and his suddenly acquired love for democracy or friendship for the Jews cannot erase the facts.

Carol and his adherents urge that as King of Rumania, his duties were of a formal nature, confined to the delivery of annual messages to Parliament and to signing any acts it passed. Hence, he should not be held responsible for the Fascist and anti-Semitic decrees enacted by his appointed government and ministers. It is true that for a part of Carol's rule, Rumania was technically a constitutional monarchy, but it is also a fact that Carol ruled absolutely and with the hand of a dictator. The ministers were of his own selection and choice and lasted only as long as they followed his bidding. Their acts, were his and the [illegible] of respectability.

This fact is established by Carol's own statements made to A. L. Easterman, the foreign correspondent of the London Daily Herald, who was sent to Rumania to interview Carol in January, 1938, shortly after the King's appointment of Goga as Prime Minister. Carol explained his position as follows: "The role of the sovereign in Rumania is not that of the Monarch in other countries. The King in other countries must do what his ministers tell him. Here the ministers do what I tell them."

When Carol was asked whether he approved the Goga government's internal program which bore so striking a resemblance to the political creed of Nazi-Germany and Fascist-Italy, he answered, "I am master of my country. The government is my government. It must have my approval. The day I am not satisfied with its conduct of affairs, I shall require a change. If I am not pleased with the government, I shall have no hesitation in asking it to go away and it will go away if that happens . . . If certain things in the state are bad, that is a matter for my conscience."

Carol's adherents assert that the former King is an ardent supporter of the United Nations and his leadership of a Free Rumania should be accepted for that reason. However, those familiar with his past record have not been misled.

Carol's pro-German leanings were evidenced by his dismissal of Titulescu as foreign minister, his designation of Valda Votvod as minister to Germany, his selection of Goga as Prime Minister and his economic treaties with Germany. George Tatarescu, Carol's former Prime Minister and later Ambassador to France, in a booklet published in 1940, emphasized Carol's pro-German policy. "This policy," stated Tatarescu, "was especially intensified after 1936 when the friendship between our country and Germany and Italy was strengthened . . . The economic conventions signed in 1937 and 1938, and the treaties of economic collaboration signed by the Reich and Rumania's government in March, 1939, were the deciding organized steps towards a continuous collaboration between Germany and Rumania."

Whatever may have been his motives for his pro-German and dictatorial policies, his encouragement of anti-Semitic excesses is unpardonable.

Rumania had its Cuzas and Gogas long before Hitler. In more recent years the Iron Guardists subsidized by the Nazis resorted to violence against the Jews. Carol, if he had wanted to, could through his Minister of Interior and police have put an end to the attacks and slaughter of innocent people, but that would have [illegible] Carol's display of strength and character. Carol considered it more expedient and to his personal advantage to go along with the growing tide of anti-Semitism, aside from doing nothing to curb excesses by his selection of Goga.

During the ten years of Carol's reign, more anti-Semitic decrees were enacted than in all the history of Rumania. It was during Carol's reign that Rumania's "Nuremburg Laws" were enacted with his knowledge and consent. Goga's notoriety as an anti-Semite was well known throughout Rumania. His association with Cuza, Rumania's bitterest Jew-baiter was a matter of common knowledge, yet Carol not only called Goga to power but encouraged his extremist measures.

When interviewed by Mr. Easterman, Carol openly admitted "that he had nominated Goga to give his people a taste of Fascism." When Mr. Easterman drew Carol's attention to the Jewish question and to the drastic measures which Goga threatened to take against the Jews, Carol replied, "The question of the Jews in Rumania is the principal factor in the situation. It cannot be denied that there is a strong anti-Semitic feeling in the country. That is an old question in our history." Carol echoed the utterance of Goga that the Jews who entered Rumania after the war, came in by fraud, were not a good element, and were considered invaders of the country.

The "invading" Jews whom Carol referred to were many who resided in the territories acquired by Rumania after the last war plus an additional 11,000 refugees who came from Galicia and Russia. The Treaty of St. Germaine specifically declared that the Jews of the annexed territories were automatically to acquire Rumanian citizenship. To revise their status was a direct violation of Rumania's international obligations. Instead of there being an increase in the Jewish population by the newly acquired territories, as contended by Carol and Goga, the government's own Central Bureau of Statistics showed a decline in the number of Jewish inhabitants.

In 1938, Jewish refugees were called "invaders." Today, Carol would embrace them as his friends if it meant support for his movement.

Throughout Carol's reign discrimination against the Jews increased. Little by little the Jews were eliminated from the economic, political and civil life of the country. Carol himself excluded them from his "National Renaissance Front" and "Party of the Nation." Extremists given a free hand added violence to the economic hardships of the Jewish people. Carol's personal attitude and "friendship" for the Jews is best summed up by Mr. Easterman in his recent book King Carol, Hitler and Lupescu.

In his ambition to achieve maximum authority of [illegible] he demonstrated the [illegible] ability to [illegible] and the men whom he regarded as guilty of them had of standing in his way. In accomplishing what was in reality a royal autocracy "in the best interests" of his people he was scrupulous throughout his career as King in seeking to give sanction to his acts by an ostensible observance of constitutional forms and the trend of opinion among his subjects. . . . Carol was bold but not bold enough to fly in the face of so intensely ingrained a passion as anti-Semitism, nor was he so magnanimous as to alleviate the lot of a minority branded by the law as "foreigners and outlaws" and against whom popular passions had been incited and inflamed to regard as enemies of the State and people. The fact is, that while there is little evidence that Carol was anti-Semitic, he was anything but a friend of the Jews. On the contrary, his reign is marked by repeated acts of repression against them, some new and others intensifying existing barbarities. While he ruthlessly suppressed rebellious manifestations in the general political sphere, he did nothing to stamp out violence against the Jews; indeed, his governments were guilty of conniving at them and were often suspected of encouraging them as an outlet for political discontents.

Referring to the violent attacks upon the Jews, destruction of synagogues, looting and robbing of Jewish homes by Iron Guardists, Mr. Easterman states "Carol con-

(Continued on Page Seven)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Manoir St. Faustin, at St. Faustin Station, offers a good vacation in an easily accessible spot. This hotel serves tasty food, fresh and wholesome, and has an attractive modern dining room. The rooms have running water and the accommodations are up-to-date and comfortable. Horseback riding is available and all the general sport attractions that go with a summer holiday for people of all ages. Manoir St. Faustin is situated in beautiful country. The young folks dance and have a jolly time there. The company is congenial and friendly and people find it easy to make themselves at home at Manoir St. Faustin.

Louis Rasminsky, Executive Assistant To The Governors Of The Bank Of Canada

By Carolyn Cox, In Toronto Saturday Night

Louis Rasminsky, at thirty-five, ranks as an important Canadian in Canada; an important Canadian product in the world. After three years on the job in Ottawa, his position has recently been clarified. As Executive Assistant to the Governors, he is an adviser to the Bank of Canada. As Chairman of the Management Committee, the position held by Donald Gordon prior to his appointment as Chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, he is number one administrative officer of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

In the world, before war broke, he helped produce a volume called "The Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture and Economic Policy", the Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations. On its publication in 1937, the New York Times said of this report: "Judged by its bearing on the fundamental issues of our times, it is by all odds the most important book of the year."

At the recent United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, one saw the results of this milestone publication, the intervening growth of a vision, translated into economics and agriculture, that had become so strong in so many people of so many nations that the thing that couldn't did occur, and the Hot Springs Conference was held. It started something that may prove a motivating influence in the world to come.

Montreal is the city of Rasminsky's birth, but he "escaped" at a very tender age, was educated in Toronto, where his father acquired a wholesale distributing business in electrical supplies. His grandfather came out to settle in Canada, driven from Poland in one of the numerous anti-Jewish persecutions. His mother was born in Hamilton, Ont.

Rasminsky's brilliance in learning was in evidence on his way through Toronto public school and Harbord Collegiate. He emerged with the Carter medal for highest standing in Toronto, the Edward Blake for proficiency in Moderns, and the Gibson for general proficiency, total takings — four year's tuition paid at "Varsity", and about $20 in cash to buy books. Though his family were not uncomfortably poor, this early competent use of the brains Providence had given him was important to his career. He found time and taste, also, for sports, was president of the Students' Athletic Association as well as the Literary Society.

When he took his B.A. from Toronto University in 1928, in a famous class that included the names of Plumptre and McGregor, he carried off the Political Science Fellowship, which awarded him two years post-graduate work at any university of his choice. Wishing to follow Allyn A. Young, Professor of Money and Banking at Harvard University he went over to London School of Economics, where Young was on a two years exchange lectureship. But the climate got Young, and he died of pneumonia the next year.

Rasminsky never regretted his choice, however, and after the first few months of shuddering at the physical difficulties of living there, settled down enjoying all those things a young man can get out of London. Bloomsbury was the inevitable first "must" but soon the uniformity of its Bohemianism palled. Rasminsky moved into Toynbee Hall, came under the influence of J. J. Mallon, the great leader of that East End settlement, established contact with the realities of London.

Residents at Toynbee are expected to take part in its activities, and Rasminsky was soon testing his own wits making open-air speeches on current economic problems to crowds who started out by assuring him that (a) he did not know what he was talking about and (b) he was in the pay of the capitalists. Trying out your London School of Economics ideas on a London street crowd was rather like clearing boiling coffee with egg shells.

His first publication resulted from collaborating with Norman Angell on a book, "The Story of Money", in which Rasminsky wrote the chapter on history of banking in the U.S., earned for his labors his first money, 20 guineas, which he promptly blew in a lump to buy up the economics library of a Polish professor who was leaving London.

Early in Rasminsky's second year in London, the Director of Graduate Studies called his attention to a post open at the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva. He took the examinations, along with 300 other applicants, writing in London, Berlin, Dublin and Copenhagen, came out in the first ten, who were all invited to report to Geneva for interviews. He went over in 1930 and was given the appointment of "Member" in the Economics and Financial Section of the League.

First act thereafter was to cable home to Lyla Rotenberg of Toronto, to whom he became engaged at the University, that he would be back that summer to marry her. Returning to Europe in August, 1930, with a honeymoon on the Moselle and in Paris en route to Geneva, made a fair start for a young man going forth into his first job.

Rasminsky found in Geneva an Economic Section of high quality. It achieved world recognition, and therefore was a centre of economic thought. But from 1930 to '38, with periodic visits back to Canada, he watched the disintegration of the League. The Member Nations lacked guts. Principle was continually overlooked for compromise. Absence of will to use the available machinery was the

[illegible] investigated concerning currencies, trade policies and the like, statesmen endorsed them in Geneva, and then went home and put the opposite policies into effect.

The Health Section of the League had done excellent work for that time in nutrition research. In all countries were thousands of persons not achieving the health and vigor they might because of improper diet. In other districts were piled food-stuffs with no market. The marriage of health and agriculture, in the interests of both, was obviously essential.

In 1937 the League appointed a Mixed Committee on Nutrition, to report on the relation of nutrition to health, agriculture and economic policy. Rasminsky poked about: Europe acquiring personal knowledge, nosed into peasants' houses, peeked under the covers of boiling pots, and vetted larders of Denmark, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

The Report of the Mixed Committee gave a great push forward in a new social-economic outlook. Nutrition Committees were set up in 22 countries. Indeed, were the underlying principles of the report made effective, everybody would be so busy producing and distributing food for everybody else in the world that there would never be either unemployment or war.

Rasminsky next moved over into the administrative side of the League, worked on the Financial Committee, which had been concerned with the issue of loans to help reconstruct Austria, Hungary and other countries. He then served with the Co-ordinating Committee appointed by the Assembly to coordinate the whole of the League's work in the economic and financial field, and later helped prepare the report on exchange control which was published in 1938.

His last job in Geneva was preparing papers for the Delegation on Economic Depressions. The first report of this group, which now counts Graham Towers among its members, has just been published under the title "The Transition from War to Peace Economy." When war broke out, he was in Canada on leave, and received cabled instructions from Geneva to go to South America for the meeting of the Latin American Nutrition Committee.

Rasminsky came to Ottawa in April, 1940, joined the staff of the Foreign Exchange Control Board to organize its Research and Statistical Division. He was made Foreign Exchange Control Board in 1941.

Setup then of the central economic group in Ottawa is that Louis Rasminsky has become Executive Assistant to the Governors of the Bank of Canada and is Chairman of the Management Committee of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, which is to say its chief executive officer. Graham Towers is Governor of the Bank of Canada and Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Donald Gordon remains Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada.

More Like A Coffin

By Hazel Hawthorne, In The New Yorker

Pamela Barmore found herself more than ever reluctant to take charge of the school bus as the day she dreamed of an accident. At least, "an accident" was the conclusion she came to upon awakening that morning.

Ever since Pearl Harbor the school had pleaded that it was short-handed and had asked for volunteers from among the mothers. It would not have done for Pamela, the mother of a child of a child on scholarship, to refuse when Miss Robinson's secretary suggested that she be responsible for the afternoon bus trips; that is, that she go along as a kind of chaperon and proctor. "I'm working little Pam's way through school." Pamela told the few friends who knew about the scholarship. The bus job sounded gay enough, but it was really a bitter joke on her, she decided, for it had meant giving up the Red Cross work, for which she had a liking and a knack, and the responsibility of the bus trips really made her nervous. By this time she was sick to tears of the whole thing. And now this dream.

After breakfast she planned dinner, cooked the dessert, and then went out to market. The early-summer sky was pale blue and white and as delicate as Haviland china. She trudged back from the pushcarts with her head in the air, singing under her breath, and, passing along the west side of Washington Square, she listened to the birds. It was only after lunch, while she was dressing, that an acute distaste for the bus chore oppressed her again.

"Darling," she called out from the bedroom to her husband, who was reading the Times in his armchair, "I wanted a new angle on that bus job; you know how dreary it is. Well, I dreamed up one."

Bill Barmore, a lieutenant, j.g., would go to work at 90 Church Street about the same time that she [illegible]

[illegible] he said [illegible] grinned.

"Well, I dreamed when I climbed into the bus that it was all upholstered, tufted, and buttoned like a mattress, but all over, ceiling and floor, no windows, and all upholstered in hairy gray cloth. It was more like the inside of a coffin—"

"Hey!" She heard Bill slap down the paper.

"I touched the driver on the shoulder and when he turned around he was a black man, not just colored, but black. I said we'd left some of the girls behind, but he said we had to get to the funeral, we couldn't wait." She put on her new hat and tried it first straight, then tipped forward, fiddled with the veil.

"Oh, God," said Bill. "Will you please phone the school and say you can't make it today? Say you're sick."

"Nonsense!" Pamela said. "The part that really made it at all interesting was the way the bus smelled. Do you suppose you really dream a smell? I mean—"

"What smell?"

"Death. I knew we were riding in a hearse because of the smell."

"Listen," Bill said, "will you please telephone me when you finish the trip?"

"All right, darling. I will. But don't worry."

The two women in the school office were in a flurry of typing and as usual had already prepared a list headed "Not for bus"—the girls who would not be on board that day because of music lessons, Girl Scout meetings, or dentist appointments. Pamela checked off their names on her own list. Then she put an arrow on the sheet against the name of Martha Parmenter to remind herself that Martha would meet her governess at Park and Seventy-seventh today instead of Fifty-first, because of her riding lesson. Then she went outside and waited for the bus to swing in from Fifth Avenue.

The driver was an Irishman. He saluted her with a touch to the cap and a "Good afternoon, Teacher" as she climbed aboard.

"I had an awful dream," Pamela said. "It bothers my husband, so do take care." She was just talking to fill in the awkward moment before the girls came on board.

The driver laughed indulgently. "I believe just the opposite comes from your dreams," he said. "You dream of death and it's more likely a birth." He cited a couple of cases to prove his point and was about to cite others, but the necessity of checking the girls as they bounced on board made her interrupt him.

"We can go now," she said on the dot of ten past four by her wristwatch, and then, with a glare down the aisle, she added, "as soon as everyone is sitting down."

Brownie Brooks dropped with a plop from the overhead bar where she had been swinging and kicking [illegible] among the older girls, who were talking about the Junior Tea.

The routine worked itself out in the usual way: the unsmiling nurse who waited at the corner of Seventy-ninth, Martha descending at Seventy-seventh, the pretty mother who sometimes was wearing eggplant-colored mesh stockings waiting at Seventy-sixth, the relief at the departure of the hysterical Brownie before they turned off Park Avenue and headed east.

Pamela was surrounded by third-graders. If unchecked, they would stand on their heads on the rear seat, waving their legs in the air and screaming. So she had made it a rule that they should sit beside and across from her in the front of the bus; there they were subdued, often dreamy. Besides, it suited her to have them there because they were her favorites. There were three of them: Susan, a frowning and firm little grandmother type, Dolores, plump and soft, and Lucy, the merriest and smallest. Pamela looked down on the top of Lucy's head and with a finger tip stirred a lock of her soft blond hair. Lucy neither twisted away nor moved. Now the bus was waiting for the light at the corner of Lexington. Directly in the path of Lucy's abstracted gaze over the opposite window sill was a group of high-school girls who were waiting for the light to let them cross to the subway. Lucy's lips moved, and Pamela looked down again.

"What did you say, honey?" she asked.

"I said 'Dirty Jews,'" said Lucy.

The bus rolled forward. Pamela closed her eyes and leaned her head back against the seat. In her mind was that enclosed sweetish smell again; the bus was reeking with it, with the smell of death.

A "Palestine-Russia" exhibition designed to cement friendly relations between the two countries was opened in Tel-Aviv, at the Histadrah Building. Among the material on display are an unpublish exchange of letters between Sholem Aleichem, Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky

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Hungarian authorities notified local Jews that severe punishment will be imposed upon anyone giving shelter to Jews from Galicia. To give reality to the warning, they sentenced Rabbi Dushinsky of Chust, Carpatho-Ruthenia, to six years of hard labor.

Lewis Zalzberg, 23, Jewish navigator in the R.A.F., another victim of the plane crash that killed Sikorski was the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Medal two years ago for gallantry in action during more than 100 operational flights over Germany, Italy and the Middle East.

A number of Warsaw Jews who escaped from the ghetto during the battle with the Nazis are still at large roaming the neighboring woods.

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MARRIAGES

Stern-Ditkofsky

The marriage of Miss Sylvia Ditkofsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ditkofsky, 818 Stuart Avenue, to Murray Stern, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Stern, of Brooklyn, N.Y., took place on July 18 at five o'clock, in the Spanish Room of the Queen's Hotel, Rabbi C. Denberg officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a long, white dress, with a long, close-fitting lace bodice, cut with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves with points over the wrists, and a full chiffon skirt with a long train. Her net veil fell from a gathered lace headdress, and she carried white orchids on a white bible. Miss Shirley Ditkofsky, sister of the bride, wore a yellow, eyelet-embroidered pique gown, with a matching net veil made into a headdress of rosettes, and she carried yellow roses and sweetpeas. The bridesmaids were Misses Thaime Weinstein, Doris Gershung, Estelle Fox, Esther Cohen, Delly Idlovitch, in turquoise and light blue net gowns, with rosettes of matching veiling, fashioned like the maid of honor's, in their hair, and they carried nosegays of pink roses and spring flowers. Moe Cragensky was best man, and the ushers were L. Gomberg, L. Schneiderman, S. Ditkofsky, J. Adler, and Al. Schneiderman. The decorations were of delphiniums and baby's breath. Miss Sadie Cohen sang "Because" during the signing of the register. A reception and dinner-dance were held at the hotel. Mrs. Ditkofsky wore a green lace dress, with a matching hat, and a corsage of sweetheart roses; and Mrs. Stern wore a pink dress, with matching veiling in her hair, and a corsage of sweetheart roses and delphinium. The bridal couple left to spend their honeymoon in New York, the bride travelling in a pink silk suit, with corsage of orchids. They will live at 1777 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Stern, and Mrs. F. Schlefer, of New York; and L. Engelberg, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Breitman-Greenberg

The marriage of Miss Rita Marlyn [illegible] daughter of Mr. [illegible] Greenberg, 260 Vic[illegible] Crescent, to Sam[illegible], son of Mr. and Mrs. Max [illegible], took place on July 18 at [illegible] o'clock, in the Spanish Room of the Queen's Hotel, Rabbi C. Denberg officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a long, white dress of Chantilly lace and point d'esprit, cut on princess lines, with long sleeves coming to points over the hands, tight-fitting bodice, and a full skirt falling into a train. Her headdress of orange blossoms and lilies-of-the-valley held her fingertip veil of tulle illusion. Her bouquet was of red sweetheart roses and bouvardia. Miss Lillian Berman was maid of honor, wearing a blue sheer dress, with a dropped waistline and a full skirt. She had a tulle veil and carried pink Sweetheart roses and bouvardia. Misses Sonia Ramstein, of Toronto, and Rose Breitman, sister of the groom, were bridesmaids, dressed in blue, cut on princess lines with full skirts. Their headdresses were of flowers and tulle, and they carried nosegays of summer flowers. Betty Breitman, sister of the groom, was junior bridesmaid, wearing pink taffeta, with pink flowers in her hair, and carrying a nosegay of summer flowers. Samuel Schlefer was best man, and the ushers were Louis Rosen and Allan Zinman. Peonies decorated the synagogue, and J. Rosenmarin played the wedding music. The dinner was held in the community hall, which also was decorated with peonies. Mrs. Greenberg wore a rose colored sheer, floor-length dress, with a rose hat, and carried a corsage of Sweetheart roses. Mrs. Breitman wore a floor-length mauve net dress with a mauve hat and a corsage of Sweetheart roses. The bridal couple left for a Saguenay cruise, and for Lac Brule in the Laurentians. For travelling, the bride wore a red print dress, with a polo coat, red roses in her hair, red purse, and white shoes. The couple are living in Montreal.

Deckelbaum-Rutenberg

The marriage of Gloria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Rutenberg, of Toronto, to Aircraftsman Herman Deckelbaum, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deckelbaum, of Montreal, took place at nine o'clock, on July 18, at Adath Israel Synagogue, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a long, fitted dress of white faille, made with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, shirred bodice, and a bouffant skirt. Her fingertip veil was of net, in heart-shaped cap effect dotted with orange blossoms, and she had a single string of pearls. Her flowers were a sheaf bouquet of Sweetheart roses and white sweetpeas. Miss Gertrude Chorinton, of Montreal, the bridesmaid, wore a floor-length dress of ice-blue chiffon, and had a blue net headdress caught at the back in a snood. Her bouquet was of blue delphinium and pink sweetpeas. Private Sl. Deckelbaum, of Fort Lewis, Washington, where he is stationed, was best man for his brother. Miss Phyllis Rowell played the wedding music and Miss Jeannie Desjardins sang "O, Promise Me." All the pews were decorated with white ribbon and sprays of delphinium and snapdragon, and large standards of ferns formed a background. The reception was held in the community hall of the synagogue, and luncheon was served. Pink Sweetheart roses and white sweetpeas decorated the bride's table and the top of the bride's cake, and pink roses and white stocks decorated the other tables. Mrs. Rutenberg, the bride's mother, wore a powder blue sheer suit, and a small, blue flowered hat, with a corsage bouquet of orchids; and Mrs. Deckelbaum, mother of the groom, was in blue sheer, with a white hat and blue veiling, and had a corsage of orchids. For travelling, the bride wore a suit of Venetian red crepe, with a black grosgrain silk collar and bow trimming, and black felt hat and accessories. The couple left to live in Toronto. Mrs. L. Cohen, grandmother of the bride; her uncle, Jack Cohen, and her brother, Lawrence Rutenberg, of Toronto, were guests.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sholzberg, 5420 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ann, to Samuel, son of Mrs. P. Spindler, de Bullion Street, and the late P. Spindler.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Paskin, Plantagenet Avenue, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Brina, to Leonard, only son of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Warshaw, St. Joseph Boulevard West.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shapiro, St. Urbain Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Edna, to Mortimer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex L. Vineberg, Querbes Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ruden, 5301 Esplanade Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalie, to Sunky Hardin, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Hardin, of Edmonton, Alta., the marriage to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Albert, Villeneuve Street West, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Valerie, to Irving, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Drabkin, Laval Avenue, the marriage to take place on November 7.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Smiley (nee Ruth Abramson), 812 Champagneur Avenue, a daughter, Sandra Marilyn, sister of Harriet, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 20. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Smilovitch, St. Dominique Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Helfield (nee Annie Grosmer), 6305 de Vimy Avenue, a daughter, Cynthia, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 22; grandchild of Mrs. Bessie Grosmer, 254 Villeneuve Street West, and the late Charles Grosmer; and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Helfield, 3439 Girouard Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Newman (nee Annie Dubin), 237 Villeneuve Street West, a son, Theodore, brother of Jerry and Sheila, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 13. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Dubin, 3777 St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Leo Lackman (nee Freda Marcus), 5252 Park Avenue, a son, Philip Harry, on July 16, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lackman, 70 Bagg Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Marchand (nee Jean Peligal), Querbes Avenue, a son, brother of Donna Lois, on July 23, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peligal, Querbes Avenue; and Henry Marchand, Hutchison Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Bloom (nee Sylvia Grosser), 430 Willowdale Avenue, a daughter, sister of Sheila, on July 17, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grosser, 5674 Park Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Max Bloom, 5429 St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Reisler (nee Ann Finkelstein), 3807 St. Urbain Street, a son, Errol Seymour Jordan, on July 18, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Finkelstein, 3393 de Bullion Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Reisler, 4863 Park Avenue.

Born, to Pilot Officer and Mrs. Sydney Harris (nee Ruth Davine), Jeanne Mance Street, a son, Stephen Lloyd, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 16. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Davine, 5339 Jeanne Mance Street; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, 340 Willowdale Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Breslow (nee Lily Shuster), 4599 Jeanne Mance Street, a son, Michael Allan, at the Jewish General Hospital, on his mother's birthday, July 19. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Shuster, 4599 Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Berman, (nee Esther Master), 5587 Hutchison Street, a son, on July 27, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Rev. and Mrs. M. Master, Hutchison Street; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Berman, Hutchison Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kwochansky (nee Fay Talfer), 2201 Maplewood Avenue, [illegible] Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Talfer, of Ottawa.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 14, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hartman (nee Beatrice Rosen), 3997a Drolet Street, a daughter, Carolyn, sister of Irving Herbert. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosen, 321 Duluth Street East.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Levitt (nee Phyllis Flom), 3636 Decarie Boulevard, a son, Earl Nelson, on July 25, at the Jewish General Hospital, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. Flom, 3636 Decarie Boulevard, and of Mrs. R. Levitt, Clark Street, and the late Mr. Levitt.

DEATHS

Joseph Goodman, husband of Mary Silver, died at the Ross Pavilion, Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 21. He was the father of Morris, Samuel, Ruth, and Dora, all of Montreal. Burial was in the Shomrim Laboker cemetery, funeral services being held from Paperman's. Shiva at the home, 4645 Jeanne Mance Street.

Anna Somer, wife of M. Steinberg, died on July 14. She was the mother of Bessie, Mary, Harold, Sidney, Mrs. H. Wisenberg, and Mrs. D. Steinberg, all of Montreal, and of Samuel and Hyman, of New York, and she had six grandchildren. Funeral services were held from the home, 4379 St. Urbain Street, on July 15. Rabbi M. Wachtfogel officiating, and burial was in the Hebrew Sick Benefit Society cemetery. Shiva at the home.

Isaac Niloff, aged sixty-six, 5483 Esplanade Avenue, died on July 23. He is survived by his wife, Brina Ghatler; one sister, Mrs. B. Bishinsky, of Montreal; three sons, Saul, of Sherbrooke; Max and Sol., of New York; four daughters, Mary, and Mrs. Archie Solomon, of Montreal; Mrs. S. Bernstein and Mrs. I. Shapiro, of New York; twelve grandchildren, Sgt. Joseph Niloff, R.C.A.F., of Sherbrooke and Scoudac, N.S.; Pte. Paul Niloff, R.C.A.M.C., of Sherbrooke and Montreal; Gerald, U.S. Army Air Corps, Paul, and Tamara Bernstein, of New York; Harvey and Pearl Niloff, of New York; Larry and Pauline Solomon, of Montreal; Eileen Niloff, of New York; and Stanley Silverman, of Montreal. Funeral services were held from Paperman's on Sunday, July 25, Rabbi B. Rosenzweig officiating. Interment was in Beth Yehuda Cemetery. Shiva at 3683 Esplanade Avenue.

Bluma, wife of Rubin Silver, 4597 Jeanne Mance Street, died at home on July 23. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Moe Krackovitch, Mrs. M. Bonder, and Sara, all of Montreal, and one grandson, Donald Bonder. Funeral services were held from Paperman's, Rabbi N. Aframovitch officiating, on Sunday, July 25. Interment was in Chevra Tihum cemetery. Shiva at the home. Mrs. Silver was a member of the Ladies Solmech Nolflem Society.

Morris Bornstein, aged sixty-three, died on July 18. He is survived by his wife, Pearl; eight children, Mrs. J. Weiser, H. Bornstein, Sgt. H. Bornstein, R.C.A.F., Miss Phyllis Bornstein, Mrs. B. Kahlenberg, all of Montreal; Mrs. L. Shnrod, of Toronto; Mrs. L. Friedman, of Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. S. Bloom, of Brantford, Ont., nine grandchildren, Clarice and Paula Weiser, of Montreal; Herbert and Naomi Sinarod, of Toronto; Jack and Morton Friedman, of Detroit, Mich.; Arlene Bloom, of Brantford; Carol Evelyn Bornstein, and Arthur [illegible] of Montreal. Funeral [illegible] and burial was in Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery.

Mrs. Tobe Merson, aged ninety, widow of the late L. Merson, died on July 21, at her home, 4655 Park Avenue. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. M. Aronoff, aged seventy-five, of Cincinnati, Ohio; four daughters, Mrs. Abraham Black, Mrs. Charles Merson, of Montreal; Mrs. Samuel Laikin, of Hamilton, Ont.; Nathan Handler, of New York; three sons, Nathan and William, of Montreal, and Moses in Russia; twenty-five grandchildren, Nathan, Simon, Aaron, Morris, and Anne Merson, in Russia; Mrs. Hyman Krinovitz, and Miss Lee Black, of Montreal; Mrs. B. Swerling, Hamilton, Mrs. Maxwell King, of Toronto; Lawrence and Pearl Merson, of Montreal; Zivt Handler, of New York; Samuel, Louis, Lawrence, Edward, overseas, with the R.C.A.M.C., Harold, Herbert, William, and Jack Merson, of Montreal; Pearl and Elizabeth Merson, of Montreal; Mrs. Lena Buch, of Moncton, N.B., Mrs. Nathan Spivack, of Montreal, and Pte. Ben Merson, of Montreal and Kingston, children of Mrs. Morris Merson, and the late Morris Merson; fourteen great-grandchildren, ten, in Russia, and Max Swerling, of Hamilton, Michael King of Toronto; Morris Rubin Merson, of Montreal, and Morris Buch of Moncton, N.B. Funeral services were held from Paperman's, on Thursday, July 22, at two o'clock, Cantor L. Syrek officiating. Burial was in Poale Tzedec Synagogue Cemetery. Shiva at the home.

CLASS IN COOKERY

MEAT AND MACARONI

one pound minced meat
one green pepper, chopped finely
two onions, chopped finely
one-half package ready-cut macaroni
one tin condensed tomato soup

Fry onions and green pepper in fat, add meat and stir with fork until lightly browned. Place in bottom of casserole and add macaroni that has been boiled in salted water. Sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste, pour tomato soup over this, and bake until brown.

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two eggs
two-and-a-half cups brown sugar
one-quarter pound butter
one-and-a-half cups flour
one teaspoon baking powder
one teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter with one-half cup brown sugar, add yolks of eggs, sifted flour, baking powder, and vanilla. Put in nine inch pan. Beat whites of eggs to a foam, add two level cups brown sugar, pour over first mixture, sprinkle with chopped nuts and bake in oven 350 degrees until golden brown. When finished, cut in squares.

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Anti-Semitism Figures In Brutal Attack On Montrealer

Moe Herscovitch, 881 Dollard Avenue, Montreal, former well-known boxer and football player, was injured and, according to hospital authorities, may lose the sight of one or both eyes, in a brawl in a Plage Laval dance hall, last Saturday, July 24. About 200 persons were involved in the fracas, it is stated, and it is reported that at least two will be charged with resisting police.

According to Plage Laval officials and eye-witnesses, the injured man was in company with friends outside the dance hall when he was informed that his nephew was being beaten by a gang of men inside. Mr. Herscovitch went to his nephew's aid and was struck several times about the eyes. He was taken to the Jewish General Hospital.

In hospital in Montreal Herscovitch said that he had no idea what prompted the attack on him and that he was in no manner involved in the fracas before he was attacked. He said that in company with his wife and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Sinclair he had gone to the club for a soft drink. The fight was already in progress when he got there and he was immediately attacked.

Herscovitch alleges that brass knuckles were used by the gang who attacked him and that he was kicked after he had fallen.

From one source it was learned that the brawl was the climax of an incident which occurred three weeks ago when a fight started between two young men in the dance hall. The loser is said to have returned to the hall with two truckloads of compatriots, some under the impression it would be for the purpose of obtaining "revenge."

Police Chief L. Boldue, investigating the attack, said that "the brawl appeared to be a race war between Jews and French-Canadians."

More than 200 persons were in the Casy Corner restaurant when the fight started, the chief said, but it was impossible as yet to actually determine the ringleaders. All indications point to the fact, he said, that the fight, in which between 50 and 60 persons were mixed up, was a continuation of the previous week's fracas.

Police of Plage Laval are demanding the arrests of 75 persons who are allegedly the instigators. Plage Laval civic authorities, however, have refused to issue warrants for the arrests on the grounds of "insufficient evidence." C. Price, secretary-treasurer, said that "a free-for-all involves many people and as to who are guilty parties we cannot prove definitely."

Police Chief L. Boldue said that he knows the ringleaders and promised arrests as soon as definite evidence can be obtained. The reported trouble-makers are believed to live in the outlying districts of Ste. Rose and Ste. Dorothee.

Residents of Plage Laval expressed anxiety over the plight of Herscovitch, and promised revenge for the severe beating administered to the former member of the Canadian Olympic boxing team and flying wing of the Winged Wheelers football squad. According to reports, he was attacked by ten persons as he went to his nephew's aid during the earlier stages of the brawl.

Herscovitch, who has not lost his prowess as an accomplished boxer, tangled with three or four at a time and seemed to be taking care of himself, the residents declared. Soon more hoodlums rushed into the melee and the Great War veteran went down. He was allegedly given a series of kicks in the face which resulted in his removal to the Jewish General Hospital with severe lacerations across the eyes.

Plage Lavalers looked with suspicion on the Montreal Star reporter investigating the details of the free-for-all. One group, emerging from the night club surrounded him apparently ready to start tangling should he be one of the gang.

Action is awaited next Saturday night when the mob from the outside district is expected to try once again to take over the control of the town's lone night spot.

Campbellton, N.B.

Mrs. J. Hutman and children, of Edmundston, are visiting relatives in Campbellton, Dalhousie, and Bathurst, N.B.

Arnold Dalfen, of Montreal, has returned home after visiting relatives in Campbellton, Dalhousie, and Bathurst, N.B.

Mrs. Clarence Rosenbek, [illegible] spending the summer [illegible] Que.

Mrs. M. Westelman, of [illegible] real, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Moe Rosenbek.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Rosenbek (nee Rae Westelman), a son, brother of Charles, at Soldiers Memorial Hospital, in Campbellton, N.B.

Mrs. J. Yuda entertained at luncheon and bingo in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Peter Yuda, of Montreal, at the Chateau Restigouche, in Campbellton. Members of the Lillian Frieman Hadassah Chapter attended: president, Mrs. Taube Rosenbek; others, Mesdames Sam. Rosenbek, Max Rinzler, J. Litwin, Moe Rosenbek; Misses Doris Blumas and Lillian Yuda; Mesdames Mindle Schwartz, Clarence Rosenbek, and Miss Shirley Dalfen, all of Montreal; Mesdames Mayer Sand, of Bathurst, Morris Dalfen and Miss Temma Rinzler, of Dalhousie, N.B., Mrs. J. Hutman, of Edmundston, N.B.

Refugee children escaping from German-held Europe to neutral Sweden, Spain and Portugal, will be permitted to enter Great Britain, it was announced in London.

The Polish government has assured allied and neutral governments sheltering Polish refugees that such Polish citizens would be re-admitted to Poland after the war.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. Harry Samuel, Hillholme Road, spent ten days at Algonquin Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Taylor, Mason Boulevard, are at Mary Lake, Muskoka, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohn, Harper Avenue, spent a few days with their son-in-law and drughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Smith, at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Simonsky, Avenue Road, have returned from a fishing trip to Burleigh Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan E. Gould, 1747 Bathurst Street, are at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Lt. N. M. Plynick, R. C. Signals, stationed at Kingston, and Mrs. Plynick, are visiting the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. M. Plynick, Wells Hill Avenue.

M. H. Keyfetz and daughter, Sylvia, Walmer Road, are spending the summer at their cottage at Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Resnick and daughter, Phyllis, 71 Lyndhurst Avenue, are spending several weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Lester Sherwin, of Long Island, N.Y., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Willinsky, Arlington Avenue, while here for the celebration of the latters' sixtieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Frankel, Strathallan Wood, are on a fishing trip at Burleigh Falls.

Mrs. Frank Gaffney, of Montreal, visited her brother-in-law and sisters, Mrs. J. H. Winters, Heath Street West, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dalgorf, Westover Hill Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goldman and son, Hartley, 135 Raglan Avenue, are spending several weeks at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Granatstein, Glen Rood, have returned from a fishing trip to Burleigh Falls.

Miss Frances Metter, Reg. N., of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Metter, Turner Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Meet L. Levy, Bathurst Street, are spending two weeks at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

B. Steinberg, Glenview Terrace, has returned from an extended trip through Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City, and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Bald, Old Forest Hill Road, are spending ten days at Burleigh Falls.

Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Pollack and son, George, Dunbarton Road, have returned from Tinsagami, where they spent several weeks.

Mrs. Herbert J. Herschorn of Montreal, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Pullan, Bathurst Street, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wiener and family, 270 Brunswick Avenue, are at Belle Ewart for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Raphael, Spadina Road, have returned from a two week stay at Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman and children, Alex, Stanley and Donna, Glenayr Road, are at their summer home at Belle Air Beach, Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbett Kaufman, of Chicago, Ill., spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dalgorf, Westover Hill Road, and Mrs. J. H. Winters, Heath Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Prager and children, Malca and Ruth, are spending their holidays with Mrs. Prager's father, M. H. Keyfetz, at his summer cottage at Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sugar, Bathurst Street, are on vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Captain I. A. Grenville, R.C.A.M.C., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenspon, Bloor Street West.

Miss Ruth Levine, Glendale Avenue, has returned from her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mendelson and children, Myrna, Arlene, and Coralee, 67 Atlas Avenue, were on vacation in Bracebridge, and spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Berofs.

A.W. 2 Norda Bennett, R.C.A.F., stationed at No. 1 Wireless School, Montreal, Que., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bennett, Burton Road, for a few days.

Misses Doris Singer, Highbourne Road, and Myra Cohen, Avenue Road, are at Port Sydney, Muskoka, for their holidays.

Mrs. Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Warren Road, on her return from French River, Ont.

Miss Frankie Frankfurter, Lascelles Boulevard, and Miss Mordie Dalgorf, Westover Hill Road, are spending their vacation at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. Edward Greenbaum, of Chicago, Ill., was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Willinsky, Arlington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fuhrman and son, Sheldon, Gloucester Grove, are on vacation at Belle Air Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Green and children, Joan and Irving, Robina avenue, are taking a vacation at Port Carling, Muskoka.

Rifleman Jack L. Kerbel, Brockville Rifles, and Mrs Kerbel, formerly Miss Eileen Finkler, of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kerbel, Bloor Street West, and Mrs. Sarah Finkler, Concord Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Grias, Elmsthorpe Avenue, have been spending several weeks at Jackson's Point, Lake Simcoe.

Mrs. Samuel Katz and children, Norman, Leonard, and Merle Frances, of Buffalo, N.Y., are spending their vacation at Pickering, where they will visit the former's mother, Mrs. H. Etkin.

Miss Reta Goldman, Raglan Avenue, is at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Arthur Resnick, 71 Lyndhurst Avenue, is spending the summer in the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec.

Miss Frances Zener, 402 Dovercourt Road, is spending her vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gross, and cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blank, of Wilk Wood Crest, N.J., and will also go to Atlantic City and visit friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Davis, Grace Street, have returned from Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schiffman and daughter, Freda, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Steinberg, 838 Shaw Street.

Lance-Corporal and Mrs. Nathan Tesis, of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Steinhart, Grace Street.

Miss Lillian Berman, 125 Givens Street, and Miss Betty Hauffer, Robert Street, spent their vacation at Jackson's Point.

Mesdames Gordon Bernstein, Aaron Feldman, Philip Kirshenbaum, Jack Leneck, William Sluser, Carl Solnick, and Victor Tucker, whose husbands are in the service at Nanaimo, B.C., have returned to Toronto, after spending the past six months there.

Miss Helen Green, Flaken Avenue, is at Crystal Beach for ten days.

Mrs. B. Enushevsky, Beverley Street, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sachs, of Ottawa, at their summer home at New Orchard Beach.

Miss Myrle Hager, Robert Street, has returned from Crystal Beach where she spent two weeks.

Miss Helen Sniderman, Grace Street, is taking her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Miss Esther Carp, of Windsor, is the guest of Miss Marion Osheroff, Brunswick Avenue.

Miss Pauline Litvack, Markham Street, is taking a vacation at Crystal Beach.

Miss Betty Mallin, College Street, is at Crystal Beach for two weeks.

Miss Shirley Sniderman, 490 Bloor Street West, is spending her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Miss Fanny Goldman, Dundas Street West, was at Crystal Beach for two weeks.

Mrs. P. J. Isaacson, Cameron Street, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis, of Chatham, for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Conway, Bloor Street West, are spending their vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Miss Esther Greenspoon, 223 Grace Street, is spending several weeks as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shatsone, of Petrolia.

Mrs. R. Frank gave a presentation dinner and theatre for Mrs. Joseph Grossman, formerly Miss Sylvia Spring. Mesdames I. Grossman, J. Spring, M. Lieberman and Miss Freda Grossman were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Spring, 45 Ulster Street, gave a dinner for about one hundred and twenty-five guests, honoring their son-in-law and daughter, Corporal Joseph Grossman, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Grossman, formerly Miss Sylvia Spring.

Entertaining for Mrs. Stanley S. Levy, formerly Miss Ida Small, were: Mrs. D. Small, Sussex Street, at a shower; Miss Bessie Small, Sussex Street, shower; Mrs. B. Jacobson, Brunswick Avenue, shower; and Mrs. F. Goldberg, Crawford Street, miscellaneous shower.

Miss Betty P. Bregman, Dundas Street West, entertained in honor of her cousin, Miss Esther B. Posluszny, of Albany, N.Y., those present being: Misses Leona Erlin, of Buffalo, N.Y., Sonia Galinsky, Helen Chetsky, Julia Balfour, Sarah Malton, and Mariam Roebuck; and Harold Ushinsky, Jack Haffman, Sidney Spivak, Paul Kagan, Percy Goldman, Ruby Hunickman, Al. Littman, and Hy. Fuchtman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Granastein, 205 Roxton Road, gave a party in celebration of their daughter Marion's sixteenth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. B. Sussman, brother-in-law and sister of the honoree, assisted in receiving Mildred Taperman, Ruth Weiser, Renee Switzer, Thelma Hallman, Freda Schoenfeld, Myrtle Solomon, Muriel Golomb, Sadie Hetman, Clara Spiegel, Joyce Alter; and Gordon Winthrop, Mervin Gollom, Leonard Sacks, Sidney Rakoff, Joseph Horowitz, Ben. Bornstein, Louis Sherman, Harold Pearson, Lawrence Caplan, Morris Rosenzweig, and Louis Stein.

Stopping at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, were: Misses Dorothy Kutner, Goldie Wiseman, Gittie Naiman, Marian Charendoff, Elsie Hershorn, Reva Sokoloff, Naomi Bloom, Florence Evans, Anne Sokoloff, Rose Resnick, Ruth Wiseman, Clara Gilbord, Doris Goodman, Dorothy Pollock, and Min. Pushkoff; Sol. Canter, Samuel Goodman, Samuel Picher, Carl Chaplen, Sol. Sobel, Samuel Shapiro, Sidney Mojdofsky, Mac Gurza, Carl Winer, Sgt. Morris Brown, R.C.A.F., Jack Gervoy, L.A.C. Sydney Brenzel, R.C.A.F., Al. Lebskin, R.C.A.F, Harry Shlesinger, Harry Rich, Max Cassels, Ben. Rosenberg, Harry Walters, Morris English, Harry Mutiger, Mac Lafsky, P. Barnett, R. Organ, M. Sokoloff; Mr. and Mrs. W. Stone and Mr. and Mrs. N. Adel, all of Toronto; Miss Raye White, of Windsor; Miss Ruth Goltlieb of Detroit, Mich.; and Misses Edith Rapaport, Jeanne Lipovitch, and Sara Romer, of Brantford.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert, Ossington Avenue, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Fleeche Cecile, to Frederick Schaffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Schaffer, of Baltimore, Md., the marriage to take place in the fall.

MARRIAGES

Kutner-Chousky

The marriage of Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Chousky, 118 Roxton Road, to Pte. Uathan Kutner, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kutner, 601 Shaw Street, took place on June 19, at half past nine o'clock, Rabbi David Monson officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a gown of white satin, fashioned with a tight bodice and full skirt, with long sleeves that came to points over her wrists. Her full-length veil fell from a spray of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of Calla Lilies. Mrs. Nelson was matron of honor, in blue taffeta and net, with matching hat and veil, and carried a cascade of red roses. Emanuel Widman was best man, and the ushers were: Irving Solomon, R.C.A.F., Pte. Peter Homseimin, Pte. Samuel Firestone, Nathan Finen, R.C.A., Pte. Jack Forman, and Pte. Sydney Bernstein. Palm trees and sprays of roses decorated the aisles and Miss Evelyn Grossman sang "Because." The bride's mother wore peach colored taffeta trimmed with sequins and corsage of orchids. The groom's mother wore black tulle with taffeta jacket and corsage of orchids. The couple left on a wedding trip to Montreal, and are living in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a blue suit, topped by a blue coat and blue fox collar. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. S. Kutner and children, Bertha and Robert, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

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BIRTHS

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. I. J. Tepperman (nee Molly Rosenberg), 343 Brunswick Avenue, on July 21, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Lorne Jay. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenberg, 243 Brunswick Avenue; and Mrs. M. Tepperman, Palmerston Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cersene (nee Bernice Rotenberg), 1667 Bathurst Street, on July 21, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rotenberg, 1661 Bathurst Street; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cersane, 372 Markham Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Barron (nee Shirley Perlman), 60 Hilton Avenue, on July 22, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Judy Lea.

Born, to Chief Petty Officer Nathan Goodman and Mrs. Goodman (nee Lillian Bregman), 1000 [illegible] Street, on July [illegible] at Women's College Hospital. Grandparents are Mrs. R. Bregman, Bathurst Street; and Mrs. M. Goodman.

Born, to Trooper Wilfred Avruskin (nee Evelyn Mayer), of Salem, formerly of Toronto, on July 21, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Gay.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Salem (nee Frances Hartzman), Castlefield Avenue, on July 18, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Marcia Phyllis.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Taub (nee Anna Meltz), 414½ Spadina Avenue, on July 22, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Chaya Ethel. Nathan Taub, Palmerston Avenue, is the grandfather.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Farber (nee Gertrude Katzman), 31 Beaconsfield Avenue, on July 18, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Stephen Howard. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Farber, 137 Palmerston Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Katzman, 31 Beaconsfield Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Zaretsky (nee Rita Glayt), 44 Robert Street, on July 17, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Annette Honey. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Zaretsky, 136 Bellwoods Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Glayt, 44 Robert Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Krakauer (nee Ruth Geller), 23 Westover Hill Road, on July 19, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. K. Geller, 20 Park Hill Road; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Krakauer, 61 Henry Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Siegel (nee Sylvia Strasman), 87 Tranmer Avenue, on July 21, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Karen Lee. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Strasman, of Barrie; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Siegel, 114 Oak Street.

Born, to W.O. 2 Ben. Sugarman, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Sugarman, (nee Raye Freedman, of Edinburgh, Scotland), 14 Boulton Drive, on July 25, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Louise Cassell. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. N. Sugarman, 810 Queen Street East; and M. Freedman, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Press (nee Bertha Rady), 172 Vaughan Road, on July 19, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Sally Anne. Mrs. P. Press, 202 Palmerston Avenue, is the grandmother.

Born, to Pte. and Mrs. Michael R. Bazin (nee Sue Shenkier), 1060 Bathurst Street, on July 24, at Toronto General Hospital, a son, George. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Bazin, Bloor Street West; and Mrs. George Stammler, Regal Road.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Freifield (nee Bertha Freed), of Nitro, Que., on July 14, a daughter, Katherine Penny. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Leo Freifield, of Edmonton, Alta.; and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Freed, of Toronto.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rober (nee Marion Greisman), 19 Crestview Avenue, on July 25, at Women's College Hospital, a son, Kenneth David. Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Greisman, 179 Major Street, are grandparents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Donin (nee Nellye Lipshitz), 59 Delaware Avenue, on July 24, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, sister of Marvin. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Lipshitz, Shaw Street; and A. Donin, Cecil Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kaufman (nee Sylvia Rosenbloom), 384 Manning Avenue, on July 22, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Presant (nee Molly Werger), 27 Heydon Park Road, on July 21, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Morris Werger, 27 Heydon Park Road; and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Presant, 27 D'Arcy Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown (nee Grace Gluckstein), 1122 Dundas Street West, on July 24, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Steven. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gluckstein, 1122 Dundas Street West and Mrs. M. Brown, in Poland.

Louis Shekter, 352 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto, who died on July 13.

Jews in Belgium are being aided by the non-Jewish population in evading deportation to the East, admits the Nazi "Brussseler Zeitung."

Jews occupy the fourth place among peoples of U. S. S. R. who have been decorated for heroism at the front and contribution to the war effort.

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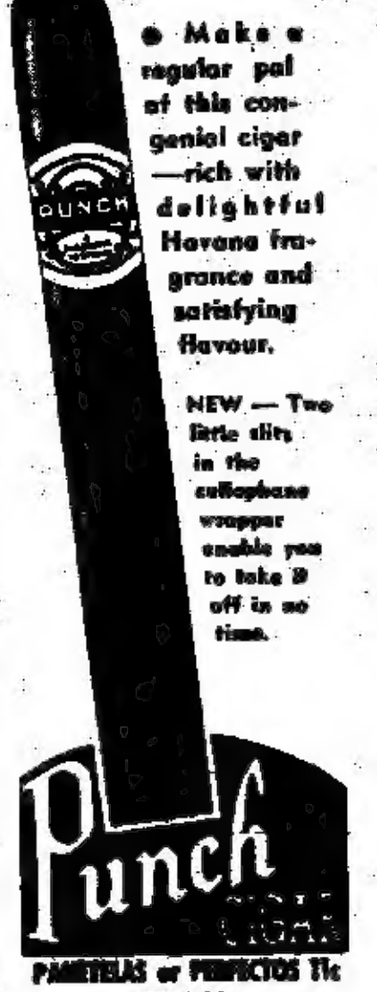

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BELLWOODS, vote for the last name on the ballot — J. P. F. WILLIAMS

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer I. Willinsky, Arlington Avenue, Toronto, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. The picture left, was taken on their wedding day in Kansas City, Missouri

CAROL'S "FREE RUMANIA" MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page Three)

not escape responsibility for this time-old concomitant of tyranny."

Speaking of the Goga decrees which eliminated Jews from the economic life of the country, Mr. Easterman concludes:

Their result was, however, that the Jews of Rumania faced utter ruin and hopelessness by reason of them; there was no measure of expulsion, but the clear intention of the government was to exclude Jews totally from Rumanian national life. For this, Carol cannot claim to evade responsibility, there is the record of Charles A. Davila whose past actions were those of a real democrat, sympathetic, interested and concerned about the Jewish people in Rumania and their problems. The preference for Mr. Davila as head of a "Free Rumania" is not only predicated upon his recent statements and actions, but upon the splendid record he made while Minister to the United States. His efforts to alleviate the unfortunate position of the Jews in Rumania were sincere. The fact that the Rumanian government did not accept his suggestions did not detract from the efforts he made to accomplish the results.

Upon Goga's appointment as Premier, Mr. Davila resigned his post in Washington and was editorially complimented by the New York Times for his stand against Fascism. The Rumanian government incensed by his act deprived Mr. Davila of his citizenship and property rights.

Mr. Davila in America is a representative of Juliu Maniu, the leader of Rumania's largest political party, the National Peasant Party. During his last term of office Mr. Maniu gave evidence of his sympathy for the Jewish people by actually curbing anti-Semitic agitation. His cabinet disbanded 12,000 of the rural military police who had for years terrorized both peasants and Jews. It lifted the press censorship. Rumania prepared for the somewhat novel experience of free elections, unhampered by military control. The Jews found their group interests consulted with equal sympathy.

The Minister of Education gave one million lei in subsidies to Jewish student associations and promised additional large sums. The government opened a determined and effective fight against anti-Semitism. It suppressed the Student's national holiday, long an excuse for anti-Jewish disturbances. Members of the cabinet went through the country making speeches against the anti-Semitic agitators. Circulars were broadcast declaring that any student found guilty of anti-Semitic violence would lose his temporary immunity and be called for Army service under the universal training laws.

When a riot against the Jews developed in Buzeu, the Minister of Interior came down hard on the responsible persons and stated tha the chief of police and others would be discharged for laxness in failing to prevent demonstrations. On election day, for the first time in years, Jewry was safe from attacks. In the pre-election campaign the Maniu government showed itself equally ready to deal with the Jews. The National Peasant Party offered the Jews eight seats in the lower house and two in the Senate for their cooperation in the campaign. Eight of the ten seats were offered to Zionist groups. Two Zionists were elected to the Senate and four to the lower house in addition to four other Jews representing the Socialist and National Peasant Parties. Under the Maniu government, the Jews of Rumania enjoyed their brightest years.

During the recent Jewish pogroms in Rumania under the Antonescus government, Mr. Maniu openly criticised the Rumanian authorities for the slaughter of innocent Jewish people and thus aroused the antagonism of Antonescu.

Both Mr. Maniu and Mr. Davila by their acts and past records have shown themselves to be enlightened democrats and sympathetic to the interests of the Jewish people. In them, both Gentile and Jew should have complete confidence that all citizens and inhabitants will be treated justly without discrimination; that those responsible for the misery and hardship and murder of innocent people will be punished, and that there would be restored to all peoples property and homes unlawfully confiscated. Under their leadership Rumania could lift its head and once again take its place among the democratic peoples of the world.

This article is from the American Jewish Congress Bulletin.

Toronto Meetings

● **RELIEF OF ANSHE LEDA** Ladies' Auxiliary charity tea was at the home of Mrs. H. Wiener, 270 Brunswick Avenue, which raised $200 for Youth Aliyah. Mrs. H. Wiener received with Mrs. Charles Prusaky and Mrs. L. Salem. Pouring were: Mesdames N. Applebaum, D. Cohen, J. Davis, M. Freed, L. Freed, J. Grainer, A. Heller, H. Kamarner, M. Kohan, H. Lewis, H. Mandel, B. Moshowitz, L. Orry, L. Prusaky, M. Saltzman, L. Schwab, L. Silver, M. Some, A. Slotkin. Assisting were: Mesdames H. Krolick, M. Weinberg, A. Sparaga, and Misses Helen Kay, Ruth Soltz, Pearl Wiener, Florence Williams. In charge of the kitchen were: Mesdames H. Krasnick, D. Litovitz, N. Litovitz.

Buy War Savings Stamps

MARRIAGES

Levy-Small

The marriage of Ida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Small, Sussex Street, to Pte. Stanley S. Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, of Montreal, Que., took place on June 20, at six o'clock, at the home of Rabbi M. Zimmerman, 50 Major Street, who officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her mother. Her gown of white satin was fashioned on torso lines, with a full gathered skirt and sweetheart neckline. Her finger-tip veil of tulle was held by a crown of the same material as her gown, and she carried a white prayer book covered with roses and streamers of sweetpeas. Miss Beatrice Levy, as maid of honor, wore pink net, with matching shoulder-length veil, and carried roses. Pte. Abe Levy was best man. Miss Anna Roebuck played the wedding music. At the reception at the home of the bride's parents, her mother wore navy crepe, with corsage of red roses. The groom's mother wore black crepe, and corsage of pink roses. The couple spent their honeymoon in Montreal. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Miss Beatrice Levy, and Pte. Abe Levy, of Montreal, Que.

Freedman-Lebovitch

Gunner Charles Freedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman, Dundas Street West, married Miss Ray Lebovitch, of Manchester, England, in Manchester Central Synagogue. A reception was held at the Coldstream House, and the couple went to Blackpool for their honeymoon. Gunner Freedman enlisted in August, 1940, in the Royal Canadian Engineers, and has been overseas more than a year.

Philip Guedalla, historian and biographer, is now Squadron Leader in the R.A.F.

To my new Canadian friends throughout the Province of Ontario

On the 4th of August you will assist in choosing the Government of Ontario for the next five years. I ask all of you, my New Canadian Friends, on that day to

(1) Make sure you vote

(2) Vote for the Party that will give this Province the best government.

Until about four years ago I had faith and confidence in the Liberal Party because the name "Liberal" appealed to me as one of central European birth. After a while, however, I became convinced that the Conservative Party in Canada as in Britain has been more progressive than the Liberal Party and that it has done more for the people than the so-called Liberal Party. Conservative leaders have exhibited more foresight and vision in bringing in reforms to meet the needs of the people.

The reorganization of the Conservative Party within the last year as the Progressive Conservative Party is fully in line with the progressive history of the Party which is emphasized by the platform recently announced by Leader Drew. By way of contrast the Liberal Party now in Queen's Park has nothing to offer the people but a record of failure in office. A third party known as the C.C.F. is led by men who are dangerously inexperienced and impractical and therefore wholly unfitted to run a great and a wealthy province.

What a contrast is presented by George Drew the head of the Progressive Conservative Party. I have known him personally for many years and have complete confidence in his ability, sincerity, and integrity. So deeply impressed have I been by his personality that I have consented to run as his candidate and have been nominated by the Progressive Conservatives in St. Andrew's, Toronto. I feel sure that the so-called New Canadians from Europe wherever they live in this province will be pleased to know that one of their own is carrying the Drew standard in this riding. I trust that our New Canadians everywhere will vote Progressive Conservative on August 4th.

(Signed) John Grudeff

VOTE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

Aug. 4

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George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

JULY 30, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 43

What Is Reform Judaism?

By G. George Fox, In The Christian Century

The past decade has brought a reign of terror in the field of human relationships. That idealism which contributed so much to the vision of brotherhood and peace during the past century has largely given way to skepticism and even discouragement. One of the elements that have been resuscitated is a violent anti-Semitism. This need not be discussed here, except to say that the revival of the Jewish question, so called, has evoked a deeper consciousness of the injustice and the dire consequences of hatred of the Jew. With this intensified feeling on the part of many non-Jews has come a desire to understand more clearly the difference between the religion of the American Jew and that of his co-religionists in other parts of the world. This article is an answer to many who have asked, "What is meant by American Reform or Liberal Judaism?"

It was Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise who first conceived the idea of creating a unique "American" Judaism, adjusted to the political theories and social usages of America. Rabbi Wise came to these shores from Bohemia in 1846. He had been deeply influenced by the reforms introduced into Judaism in Germany. In his vision he looked forward to an emergent, evolutionary form of [illegible], a form which [illegible] rather theological, [illegible] to America [illegible] that every environmental influences the religion and the religious practices which are current in it. He understood that, in this "promised land" the blessing of freedom was to be experienced in the realm of religion quite as much as in political life. He saw that the processes of democratization, the "American way of life," had resulted in a unified national ideal held by men of different cultures, national backgrounds and racial stocks. He believed that unity could be created in Jewish life also if these same democratic processes were allowed to work, in spite of the fact that Jews in this country came from different lands and cherished a variety of rituals and customs. With freedom to change, modify and readjust, he held that an American Reform Judaism could be evolved which should so modernize essential doctrines and ceremonial forms as to bring them into accord with the new democratic environment.

It was not intended that Reform or Liberal Judaism should abolish the liturgical use of the Hebrew of the Bible, the ceremonials which enshrined historical, ethical or esthetic values, or those holy days which could be re-interpreted to suit our day, our religious needs or our spiritual moods. On the other hand, Wise believed that no harm could come from discarding whatever was foreign, Oriental, incomprehensible to other Americans and unimportant to us Jews. He rightly believed that modernization would strengthen our religion, give those professing it a deeper satisfaction, and prevent misunderstanding on the part of non-Jews. It was his ardent wish also to unite Israel in America on the basis of a reasonable traditional faith and practice that would do away with, and prevent the renewal of, the struggles that were then going on between the "German Jew" and the "Polish Jew," the "Eastern Jew" and the "Western Jew," the "Reform Jew" and the "Orthodox Jew." He hoped to unite the Jews here religiously on the basis of changes that were in harmony alike with the essentials of Judaism, the findings of contemporary biblical and secular science and philosophy, and the American social pattern and the principles of democracy.

Wise's point of view was best stated in his own words: "We must demand reforms. All unmeaning forms must be laid aside as outworn garments. The internal spirit of Judaism must be expounded, illustrated and made dear again to the Jews. We must inform our friends and opponents that there is a Judaism independent of forms, and this is Judaism emphatically. It is therefore our principle of reform: all forms in which no meaning is attached any longer are an impediment of our religion and must be done away with.

"Before we propose to abolish anything we should inquire, 'What is its principal benefit?' If there is none, it is time to renounce it, for one dead limb injures the whole body. Another principle of reform is this: Whatever makes us appear outlandish before the world as it now is, may safely be and should be abolished, for we are in possession of an intelligent religion, and the nations, from our precept and example, should be led to say, 'This is a wise and intelligent people.' Whatever tends to this end is truly religious, and what is contrary or introduced if it does not yet exist. Whatever has an effect contrary to the above, must be abolished as soon as possible."

Isaac M. Wise believed that though he lived in a world which was new in many ways, the principal element in the American way of life—democracy—had its roots in Judaism. It was the harmony of the Jewish essentials with American life which he sought to make plain. He knew that there were those who, because of the synagogue's discordance with Western customs, regretted that they were Jews and left the fold. But he also knew that there were many who would gladly remain Jews if this discordance were removed. So he labored to remold or discard the unessential external, and to create a Judaism which, while rooted ethically deep in its past, would reflect the best in the American environment. It would have a modern dress, would assimilate the best in contemporary spiritual life, enrich America with its contribution, and thus take its place as a constructive force in American life. Other early reformers expounded this same philosophy.

As a matter of fact, there was nothing new in the belief that Judaism could change and develop. It is true that the Torah says, "Thou shalt not add to the word which I give thee nor take away from it." But even the early rabbis found this prohibition unworkable, and sometimes disregarded it. Already in the talmudic period there were varying attitudes toward the interpretations of biblical injunctions, and the comment of the sages was that "their controversies were all words of the living God." Talmudic rabbis decreed regulations which could not have been in the Torah but were necessary for the preservation of Jewish life in Palestine or Babylonia. They strengthened and modified biblical commands, or promulgated others that harmonized with later ideas of right and wrong or with events in Jewish history. For instance, neither the Festival of the Joy of the Law nor the Feast of Lights is biblical, yet they are important days in the religious calendar of Jewry. Many other examples could be given.

Wise also felt that if the Jew wanted to preserve his religion he would have to adapt it to American life. While he could not countenance violation of what he regarded as Jewish essentials, he advocated modifications in matters that did not touch these. This process of adjustment or reform in Jewish life—often called also "liberalism"—was sometimes imperceptible, sometimes semi-conscious and sometimes definitely planned. Wise's knowledge of Jewish history served him well in his modernizing efforts: he knew how to answer his critics. He understood thoroughly the meaning of "freedom" in our democratic way of life, and particularly the significance of "spiritual freedom" or, as Roger Williams and Thomas Jefferson called it, "soul liberty." His conception of democracy was essentially that of Professor Charles Merriam in his The New Democracy and the New Despotism: "The principal assumptions of democracy are as follows: The essential dignity of man, the importance of protecting and cultivating his personality . . . and confidence in a constant drive towards the perfectibility of mankind. The doctrine of liberty underneath its procedural trappings is essentially that of opportunity for free development of personal desires for expression. Who says liberty says life—richer and more abundant life."

This principle of freedom then, applied to Judaism, is the privilege of thinking through, molding and adjusting our religion to the civilization in which we live; of taking old wine and pouring it into new bottles; of retaining the old which is eternal and applying it to the new which is perhaps ephemeral. And as we have the right to change and adjust, so our descendants must have the same right. In consonance with this principle, many modern congregations have further modified the old ceremonials, and have introduced new ones with a significance for our time which Wise did not know and might not even have approved. Should Reform or Liberal Judaism deny the right to do this it would by that act become static and orthodox, and so nullify its very reason for existence. For this modernized Judaism must at all times contain within itself loyalty to the past, devotion to the present and concern for the future.

Among the reforms which Wise and his followers introduced are the conducting of services in English with a few sentences in Hebrew, instead of using chiefly Hebrew and a little Yiddish or German as was the former custom; the use of the organ with a mixed choir, and congregational singing; late Friday night and Sunday [illegible] services; employment of [illegible] the possibility of the Sunday school—a practice which had no counterpart in Europe; the use of family pews and the custom of worship without hats; together with various ceremonies in the home, some modified and modernized.

The great organizations to which Wise gave his life were not makeshift agencies for his day. His prophetic insight was too deep to stop near at hand. That America would grow and take its place in the family of nations seemed axiomatic to him, although he could not have envisioned the tremendous actualities of today. In this progressive and expanding life of America he saw a place for Jews and Judaism. He felt, as we do today, that the future of Israel as a religious body — and what other future can there be for Israel in America?—lay in that kind of Judaism which would give the individual Americanized Jew enough content and satisfaction and spiritual peace to lead him to maintain, freely and gladly, the continuity of his faith.

Wise was eager to carry Jewish life to new heights and to contribute spiritual values to the new world, even as our forebears were eager in their day. So he formulated a philosophy of Judaism for America which he hoped would protect it and spread it, not only among the Jews but — though Judaism has not been what is known as a proselytizing religion—among those who, grasping the meaning of this newer Judaism, might find it spiritually acceptable and enlist themselves voluntarily under its banner.

Reform Judaism, like all forms of Judaism, is built upon the immovable rock of an ethical God of universal justice, righteousness and mercy; upon belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; upon the doctrines of the sanctity of human life and equality of opportunity for the fulfillment of the individual and the enrichment of life. It believes that man is not a brute animal who exists for the benefit or exploitation of the state or of those who control it; that life is invaluable and that man, made in the image of God, must serve and be served; that he must contribute not only to his own welfare but to that of others; that he cannot live by bread alone, nor by brute force, unrighteous power or unjust might, but by the spirit of God.

To Reform Judaism the phrase "atheistic Jew" has no meaning whatever. The concept of God has always been a part of Israel's religion, whether its adherents dwelt in Palestine as Hebrews or after the exile scattered us as Jews. With the rise of secular nationalistic Zionism, some, though "religionless," have claimed to be Jews because of their biological ancestry. According to Reform Judaism, the phrase "godless Jew" is a contradiction in terms.

Liberal Judaism rejects the orthodox belief that a personal messiah will gather Israel's children from the four corners of the earth and bring them back to Palestine. It replaces this doctrine by the ideal of a messianic era, a Kingdom of God on earth, a world of justice, peace and brotherhood which each person will help to bring about, where God will be enthroned in the hearts of men and "every man will sit under his own vine and fig tree, and there will be none to make him afraid." American Reform Judaism accepts the equality of man and woman in the realm of religious life, and extends to them equal privileges. In this democracy, woman is finding her place in the congregation as in other activities in American life.

Liberal Judaism does not regard race and blood as the determining factors in its religious fellowship, but, in accordance with its beliefs, it welcomes warmly any convert who accepts its tenets.

Since Jews are Americans in every respect like their non-Jewish fellow citizens, they accept loyally the laws of the nation and freely [illegible] conditions [illegible] courts or tribunals of any sort that duplicate or substitute for the legal instruments of law enforcement. We are unalterably opposed to any tie-up between church and state, whether it be between religion and the public schools or between religion and civil courts. We are in full accord with the talmudic dictum of Rabbi (Mar) Samuel, "The law of the land is the law," in all civil matters.

The conception of Golus (exile) is neither central nor essential to the philosophy of Reform Judaism. We American Jews in no sense regard ourselves as being in "exile." Unfortunately the terrible treatment of Jews in certain lands may justify that belief so far as the lot of these European unfortunates is concerned. But there is no "exile" in America. Reform lays upon its adherents the obligation of being American by nationality and Jew by religion. It rejects the thesis that Palestine is the fulfillment of Israel's destiny, and it does not look to, or hope for, a restoration of the old order there. It does believe in the revival of the Holy Land as a cultural and spiritual centre of Jewish life.

American Judaism in the tradition of Reform accepts the mandate of the prophet that Israel is "a light unto the nations, that my salvation may be unto the ends of the earth; that Israel shall be called the priests of the Lord, and men shall call you the minister of God." It accepts the doctrine that God reveals himself continuously and denies that revelation has ceased. Therefore, in keeping with the democratic principle, it grants freedom to search and to inquire, to take away and to add, to abrogate and to build, to change and to readjust. All this that we may erect a spiritual structure for the American children of Abraham, whether born into his household or received into it from among the Gentiles, who are of the hosts that find in this way of life the response to their deepest and holiest yearnings for peace in their journey from time to eternity.

every friday

"Sometimes when people question me,
I tell them without pause
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

Giraud came and went without disturbing the satisfaction which one element of this world must feel with him and therefore without dispelling any of the distrust which he inspires in other millions. Before he came to America there was talk about how the Cremieux Law which he abolished last March, robbing 130,000 Algerian Jews of their citizenship, might be restored, but now it looks as though this was mainly part of the build-up necessary to make him appear more like a representative of the liberated France of the post-war world than he is entitled to, in contrast to de Gaulle.

PM, of Sunday, July 25, reproduced an excerpt from Giraud's article in Life, which was quoted here shortly after it appeared, to show the General's great admiration for Germany as an example to France. These now famous lines read: "Sincere Frenchmen who have been in Germany as prisoners of war can bear witness to its prosperity and to its physical and moral health. Admittedly the Germans do not perhaps have liberty but there is certainly neither disorder nor anarchy. Everywhere it is work, the only fortune of a people which wishes to live and live happily. May France remember and profit by it."

The abolishment of the Cremieux decree not only stripped citizens of two or three generations' standing of their citizenship at one fell swoop, but it struck a blow at one of the organic laws of French justice, a law which Henri Torres, noted French lawyer, calls so important that it was incorporated in Chapter 1, Article 2 of the French Civil Code: "A law is applicable only to the future; it can in no way have a retroactive effect." The principle of the non-retroactivity of law is the cornerstone of French jurisprudence, having for its object the guarantee of citizen security from jeopardy, so when Giraud abrogated the Cremieux decree, retroactively depriving the Algerian Jews of naturalization granted them in 1870, he struck at an ancient concept.

Even people who might care nothing at all about the implication to the Jews, now and in the future, may well shiver over the significance of the Giraud policy as to the shape of things to come in Europe in the way of politics of peace. This anxiety can only be strengthened by Giraud's admiration for the National Socialist system as expressed by him in Canada, and reported in the New York Times. As PM of last Sunday noted, Giraud claimed in London, en route to Algiers, that he had been mistranslated here, but PM made two observations on that plea.

One was that P. J. Philip, who had quoted him, spent years in France and knows the French language; and the other was the quotation from Life, showing where Giraud's true sentiments lie. So far he remains in the company of Laval who recently denationalized all French Jews naturalized since 1927, thus undersutting the fundamental principles of French law.

As far as the Jews [illegible] as a [illegible] interest in concerned, they ran [illegible] in [illegible] in 1941. The [illegible] to apartment houses and dragged out the Jews, making a picture for the French police and gendarmes to recoil from as husbands and wives were separated and then children and their mothers. Some committed suicide and the others were deported by the Germans. By the action of Laval there is now a new batch of alien Jews to do something with. When? The American Jewish Congress Weekly suggests that through the French underground specific instructions on how to aid these Jews must be issued by the Committee on National Liberation, citing the model reported to have been distributed in Belgium:

There it was urged to inform everyone of the crimes committed against the Jews because the kept press is silent and only the populations of a few big cities know what is going on. Because the occupier is afraid of the people's wrath, it must be aroused. Help the Jews to resist raids and when they are being carried on start a street fight against Gestapo agents and actively intervene to help the Jews escape. Help them to hide. Distribute them among the non-Jewish population. Try to find non-Jewish families or a preventorium, nursery, boarding school or convent which will take one or more Jewish children free or for a minimum sum. Find families who will take a Jewish roomer, hotels which will take one to four boarders without registering them, well-to-do families who would take a Jewish servant, small businesses or farms willing to take Jewish workers.

Some of these Jews may be saved through an American plan of the Emergency Conference to Save the Jews of Europe which met five days last week in New York. The Conference has been a long time coming but, unless something unforeseen turns up, it just may be the means of saving many Jewish lives by removal from the trap they are in. It has strong, vigorous backing and was not planned and organized as a puny sop to conscience. The people who are working in it expect to do what they can to redeem the good reputation of the democracies as countries of Christian profession.

One thing they are going to do is the answer to this column's prayers, and that is to carry to the American people a dramatic and humane understanding of the Jewish problem. This is the one essential, imperative act which has been wanting, since, as the instructions to the Belgian underground say: "The kept press is silent. Inform everyone about the crimes committed against the Jews." The result should be a demand that must be heeded, for the rescue of Jews threatened with death and worse. It should let in the light and air of decency on a dark and stifling situation and refresh the springs of democracy and human kindness. f.f.c.